

PROPERTY OF MAIN LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA
Lent to: _____
Date: _____
Form A 7-1-10-1
PLEASE RETURN

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1909
INTERNATIONAL INST.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

VOL. II.

No. 1

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 7th, 1909

Subscription Price \$1.00 per year, in advance

Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Manitoba



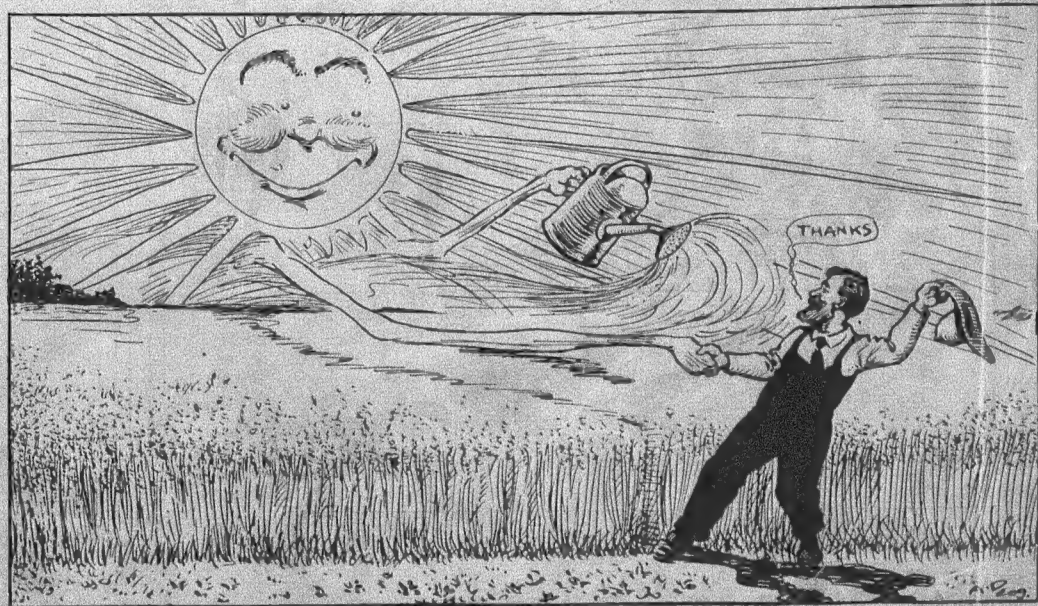
"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

Designed to give uncolored news from the world of Thought and Action and honest opinions thereon with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, right living, health and happiness.

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS—

	Page
The Elevator Combine Shows its Hand	16
Making the Price of Wheat in Liverpool and London	17
Elevator vs. Commission Men	18
Grain Men Annoyed at Calgary	18
Address by Mr. T. A. Crerar at Annual Meeting of Grain Growers' Grain Co.	19
The Royal Ranchman—A Complete Story	10
The Guide's Mail Bag	11
Co-operative News	14
Woman's Sphere	28
Interesting Letter regarding Terminal Elevators	30
Our Young Folks Sunshine Guild	33



THE GALT BRAND

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets
Galvanized Steel Shingles and Siding

Always in Stock and Ready for Shipment

WRITE

DUNN BROTHERS

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

Winnipeg

Regina

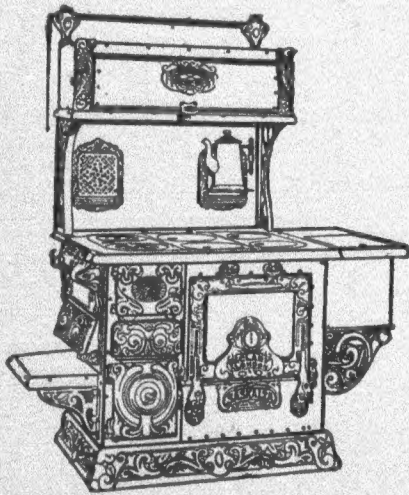
Who will mail you Catalogue and Prices

MR. FARMER. These goods are regular money savers, and just the thing for your
Granaries, Stables and Buildings

Write Now! Don't Delay!

"SASK-ALTA" SUPERIORITY

There must be some good reasons why the "Sask-Alta" Range has been so enormously popular since first put on the market.



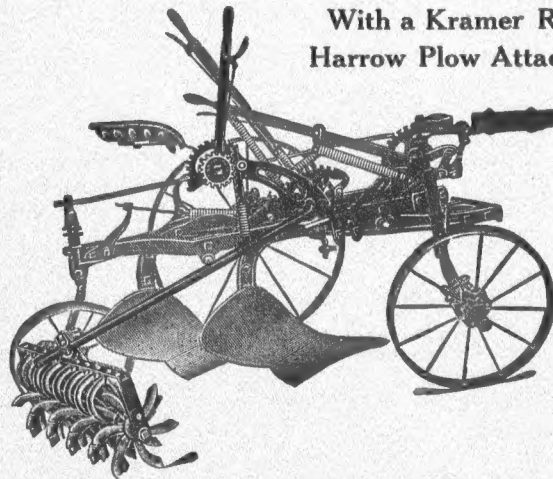
¶ These reasons can be described by any housewife using this range. It is worth while to ask a "Sask-Alta" user about it. Will you do so, if you think of getting a range? ¶ We invite you to see this range at our warehouse when in Winnipeg.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

Harrow While You Plow

With a Kramer Rotary
Harrow Plow Attachment



FIRST ON THE MARKET

All others are Imitations OVER 40,000 SOLD

Locks in the Moisture for the Plant. Saves half the
time of Men and Teams in the preparation
of the Seed Bed

LIGHT IN DRAFT EASILY OPERATED
POWERFULLY CONSTRUCTED

Order from Local Implement Dealer, or direct from

The Kramer Co. Paxton, Ill., U.S.A.

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER ON REQUEST

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BANK STOCK

WE WISH TO INFORM Western Farmers, Workingmen and Merchants that we have been appointed by the Home Bank of Canada, sole agents for selling their stock in Western Canada. At present almost all the stock of our Banks is owned in the East. We want to give Western men a chance. The great bulk of the business of our Banks is done on the money deposited in them. The common people, farmers and workingmen, contribute the greater bulk of these deposits.

OUR PURPOSE—To make the Home Bank of Canada the Great Common People's Bank.

OUR PLAN is simple—1st: To get every farmer and workingman in the West who can afford it, to buy as much Home Bank Stock as he can; and 2nd: To get every farmer and workingman, wherever possible, to put his money, when he has any to deposit, in The Home Bank.

THE RESULT—The Strongest Bank in the West, which will have regard for the interests of the common people and no particular class, and a Bank also that will pay good dividends upon its stock. Bank Stocks are profitable investments. See our prospectus for fuller information. Get busy—use your head and think this out. Then turn that money you have deposited in your bank into Home Bank Stock where it will earn good money. Read our prospectus and write us for information.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

445 Main Street

Phone 3159

Winnipeg - Manitoba

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

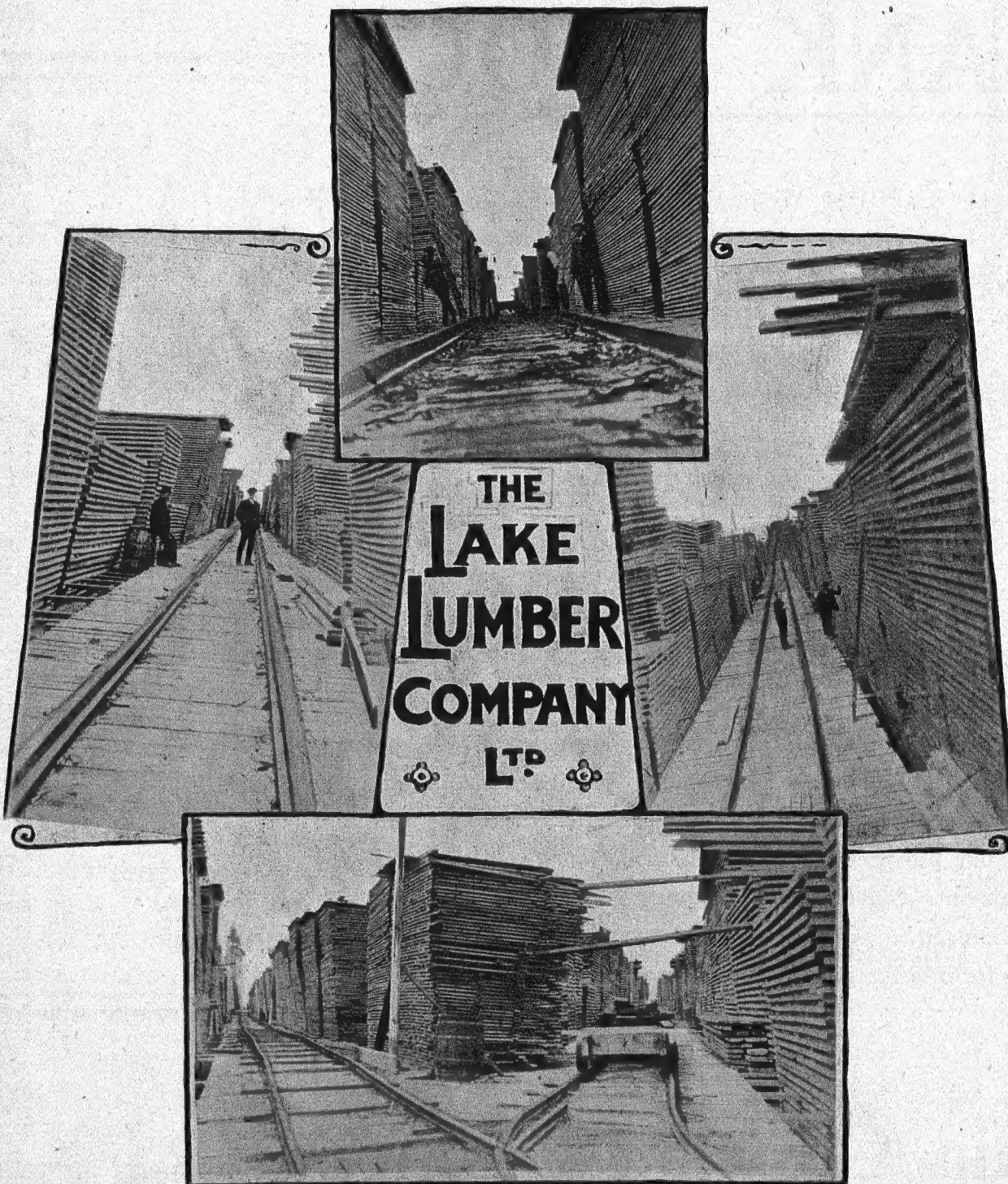
Established 1882

Official Administrator Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba.
Investing Agent for Supreme Court of Judicature, Ontario. Agent
for Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

A. L. CROSSIN
MANAGER

WINNIPEG OFFICE:
BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING

Some Photographs of our Yards showing the large Stocks we Carry



CUT OUT MARK AND MAIL TO US

Gentlemen:— Date.....

I am interested in..... and would like to have you send me your prices. FILL IN MATERIAL DESIRED

NAME..... TOWN.....

RAILROAD STATION..... NAME OF RAILROAD.....

LAKE LUMBER COMPANY Limited, WINNIPEG, Man.

Send for our Catalogue

We sell all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIALS

Fence Posts in Car Lots only

The Canadian International Exposition

And Selkirk Centennial

Will be held in Winnipeg in 1912

Land within 20 miles of the city
will double in value before the

"WORLD'S FAIR"

Gates are opened.

**Buy a Farm in this District
NOW and Reap the Profits**

We have a well selected list. Write for it
We make exchanges of city property
for farm lands, and vice versa.

OAKES LAND CO.

Suite 415 McIntyre Block

WINNIPEG

Phone Main 2512

BANFF ALBERTA HOTEL KING EDWARD

N. K. LUXTON, Prop.

Canadian National Park

Rates \$2.00 Per Day

BANFF ALBERTA

The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Of Manitoba

INCORPORATED 1891

THE OLD RELIABLE

STRICTLY A FARMERS' COMPANY
MANAGED BY FARMERS ONLY

DIRECTORS FOR 1909

W. F. Sirrett, Farmer, Glendale, President
Jas. Riddell, Farmer, Rosebank, Vice-Pres.
W. H. Bewell, Farmer, Rosser
W. W. Hays, Farmer, Oak River
T. T. Lennox, Farmer, Melita
T. E. Bill, Farmer, Niska
C. J. Thomson, Farmer, Virden
Manager-Secretary-Treasurer

SEASON 1909

Have been doing Hail Insurance
business for the past eighteen years.

Have paid the expenses and all
losses in full in fifteen of those years.

Have no liabilities.

Pay to the extent of six dollars per
acre for losses, and for partial losses
proportionately.

Cost 25c. per acre or less, according
to the loss claims.

In seven years the full amount of
the Premium Notes was not called.

**Economical Management
Honest Appraisements and
Satisfactory Settlements**

**INSURE WITH US
AND FEEL SECURE**

HEAD OFFICE:
291½ PORTAGE AVENUE
WINNIPEG



The Influence of Environment on the Composition of Wheat

Summary of a Lecture Delivered Before the Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Montreal, by Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist,
Dominion Experimental Farm

AFTER commenting on the very high position held by wheat today in the feeding of the civilized nations of the world, the lecturer outlined his reasons for the belief that Canada was destined to take a place in the very first rank among the wheat-producing countries of the world—whether we regard the output from the standpoint of quantity or quality. In this connection, he said that the North-West—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—was fast overshadowing, in the eyes of others at all events, the rest of Canada, simply and solely because it was becoming one of the granaries of the world.

Further, it was this fact that justified the investigations with wheat that had been carried on for the past 20 years on the Dominion Experimental Farms. The researches in connection with the breeding and milling of wheats were carried out by a special officer, the cerealist; while the chemical work that accompanied these investigations was under the direction of the lecturer, who referred to bulletins Nos. 50, 57 and 60 of the Experimental Farm Series, as containing many of the details and conclusions of this combined work.

After giving some details of the various problems that had been attacked, Mr. Shutt proceeded to speak of Red Fife, the wheat of the North-West, than which, when at its best, there is probably no finer grown. It is characterized by a high percentage of gluten of good color, firm, non-sticky, resilient, and capable of absorbing and retaining a large proportion of water in bread-making. It was this large quantity of very high quality gluten that had earned for the flour of Red Fife its splendid reputation, and had made it so valuable in Great Britain for mixing with weaker flours.

The kernels of the best grown samples are hard, semi-translucent, and show no flouriness on being cut across; but in most commercial samples there will be found a larger or smaller proportion of starchy grains, recognized by the presence of opaque spots or an

opacity covering the whole kernel. The percentage of such soft kernels is used in the official grading of wheats under the Act—and it may be said that the larger the percentage of these kernels, the less "strength" will the flour have for bread-making. Soft kernels, therefore, denote a deterioration—a reduction in gluten content—and the extent or degree of this falling off may be approximately measured by a determination of the protein or gluten of the wheat—a simple chemical process.

Environment has a potent influence on the composition of wheat—this has been proved by investigation on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus, season (climatic environment) has a much more marked effect on the quality of the wheat, as denoted by the percentage of gluten, than soil fertility; in fact, it is a debatable question whether the latter, provided there is a sufficiency of soil-plant food present, materially affects composition. The soil, however, may indirectly influence the proportion of gluten by its moisture content.

Thus, the lecturer brought forward data from his experiments to show that excess of moisture, accompanied by high summer temperatures, prolonged the vegetative processes, delaying ripening and giving a more or less starchy wheat. He considered that climatic conditions were to be regarded as the chief factor that determined the character of the grain. If the period between the formation and maturing of the wheat were shortened, as by high temperatures and absence of excessive moisture, the grain would be hard, and vice versa. The proportion of wheat of the higher grades was, therefore, very largely the result of the nature of the season.

Several experiments were cited which showed that harder grain was produced on old land than on breaking, and analysis had shown that the former contained, in such cases, much less moisture. Similarly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on "stubble" than on "fallowed" land and on non-irrigated than irrigated

RANSOM Engraving Co.

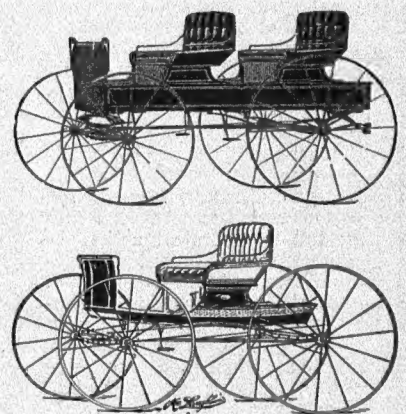
Photo Engravers

Designers

14 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG

Phone 3814

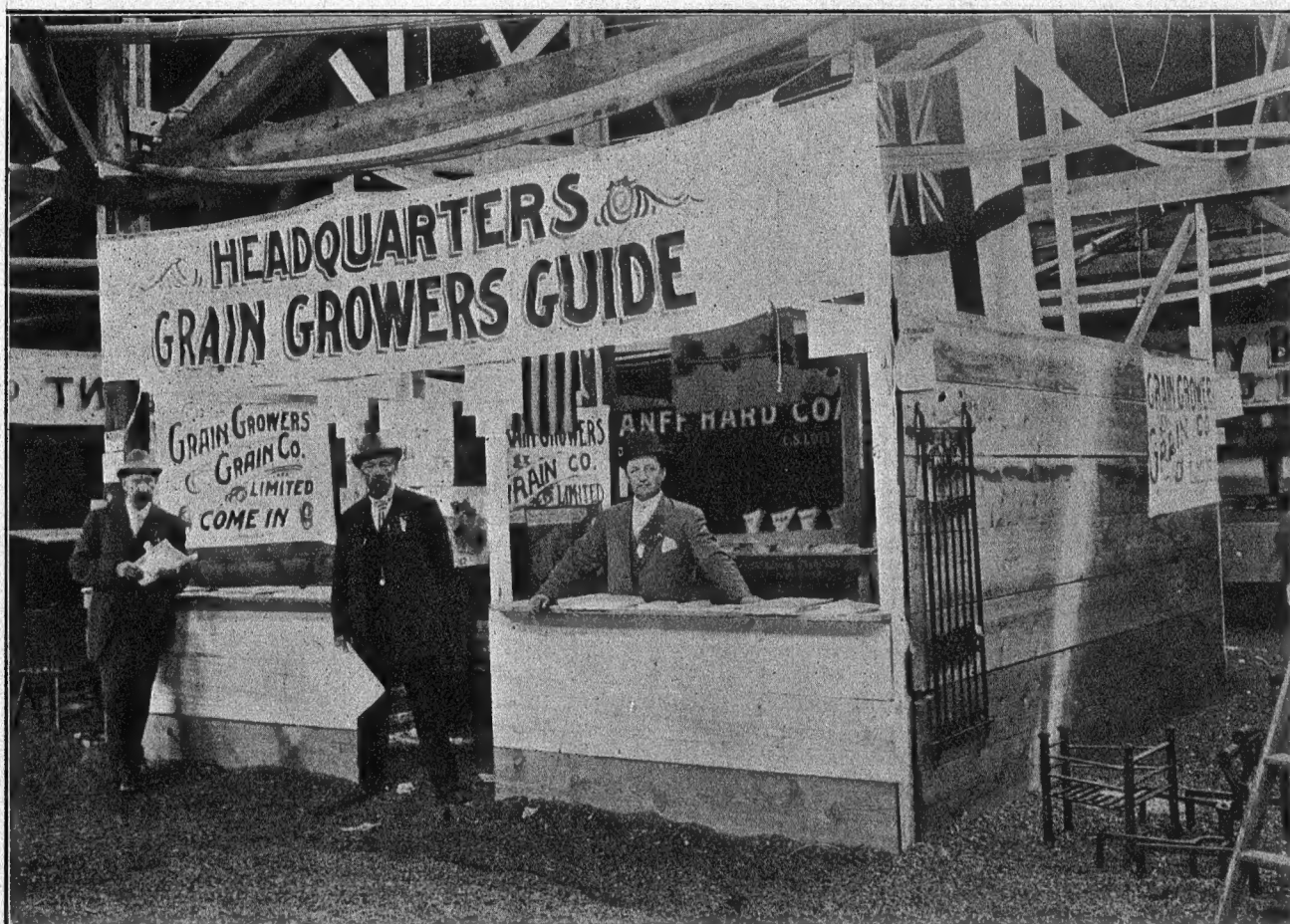
Useful Vehicles For the Farm



We make a specialty of supplying democrats and buggies to farmers in Northern Alberta. No matter where you live it will pay you to get our prices before you buy. Send for our catalogue. It will tell you how to save money. Our stock always includes a large assortment of McLAUGHLIN and WM. GRAY & SON vehicles. Get our prices on WOVEN WIRE FENCING and PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE ORDERS.

The Bellamy Co.

Cor. Rice and Howard Streets
EDMONTON, Alta.



At Calgary Fair

ALEX. NAISMITH, Pres.
WM. PATERSON, Vice-Pres.
C. D. KERR, Treasurer

THE Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st '08
\$22,320,275.00

Assets over Liabilities, \$332,281.67
The number of Farms insured Dec. 31st, 1908, over 17,454

Over 17,454 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Make Denatured Alcohol for 8 Cents a Gallon

The navies of the world adopted tax-free commercial Alcohol for smokeless motive power.

Enormous savings have been perfected by utilizing vegetable waste matter for light, heat and motive power, but now that deoxidized natural gas, sawdust, wood syrup, and lime produces Denatured Alcohol so cheaply as 8 cents per gallon for ships, the saving of coal room, boiler room, handling of fuel, a clean, odorless, smokeless motive power for motor boats and automobiles—and the navies of the world use it. Just think; 85 per cent. of water, the principal part of which is converted into alcohol by chemical action in contact with fermented vegetable waste and deoxidized natural gas, or any carbohydrates, etc., combining with 94 per cent. oxygen or atmospheric air when used for motive power, light or heat purposes. It opens an absolute new market for sawmill waste, paper, pulp and chemical fibre mill waste products—the use of natural gas and for millions of tons of farm product that even the world's greatest monopoly cannot touch. Our Denatured Alcohol Distilling Apparatus is constructed of steel plate galvanized and the highest grade seamless copper tubing, tested to 300 lbs. pressure. Its conductivity makes possible and instantaneous the hot steam alcohol distilling with a very simple but serviceable still and doubler that will produce Denatured Alcohol for 8 cents a gallon. A 100 to 120-gallon capacity every 24 hours weighs, complete, 985 pounds and costs \$550.00. A smaller, 60 gallons daily capacity, weighs 520 pounds and costs \$285.00. No government taxes, no government supervisory, no speculative features. The market demands the product. Unquestionable references. We are ready to negotiate with responsible individuals on very liberal terms. Do you want to be a good, progressive fellow? Establish this new infant industry at home. It will yield a most profitable income. Address—

The
**Continental Natural Gas
Alcohol Co.**
Wheeling, West Virginia

areas, for the same reason. Early ripening, brought about by lessening the supply of soil moisture, the lecturer was of the opinion, meant a hard glutinous wheat, and on the other hand prolonged vegetative growth, as induced by excessive moisture and comparatively low temperatures, allowed a further deposition of starch, resulting in a more or less soft kernel. We had, therefore, in the usual summer climate of the North-West, a most important factor in the production of first-quality wheat; it was an asset, so to speak, of equal value with our fertile Western soils.

In conclusion, Mr. Shutt said that he did not find the character of the gluten of the Red Fife was affected by the nature of the season; that was in all probability fixed by heredity. It was well, therefore, to clearly distinguish the character of the gluten and the quality of the wheat—the latter was determined by both the character and quantity of the gluten. Undoubtedly the amount of gluten was a product of the season, but heredity was the potent and dominating factor influencing its quality.—American Miller.

Three Vivid Pictures

MEN of the average sort very much resemble fishes, except that they are less quiet and not so graceful in their movements. There is the Pholas Dactylus, which resembles a small animated sausage with a pudding head. His plan of life is to bore a perfectly tubular passage in the soft sand rock on the sea-side, and lie there with his cunning head at the mouth of his dwelling and snap up the smaller creatures who wander heedlessly by. Sometimes a near relative has made a dwelling place at right angles to the direction in which he has elected to make his residence. He does not consult the rights or convenience of anyone, but bores straight through his father or his mother-in-law. There are many persons who do the same thing.

Then there is the subtle and picturesque devil fish, who hides himself in the sedge and opens his mouth like a railway tunnel. With the fishing-rod which Nature has attached to his nose, the end of which is contrived like a bait, he switches the bright water until fish run forward, when he draws it cleverly up, and the foolish, impetuous, and unobservant creatures rush down his cavernous and treacherous throat. He offers a bait, not to feed them, but to feed himself. If people had only eyes to see, there are devil fish about in the sedges of daily life—political, clerical, and social.

There is the octopus, with its long, aimless arms, as silent and lifeless as seaweed. It lies about as idle, as soft, as flexible, and as easy as error, or intemperance, or dishonesty. But let any edible thing approach it, and every limb starts into energy, every fibre is alive, every muscle contracts, and the thing seized dies in its inextricable and iron arms. People abound of the octopus species, and it is prudent to avoid them.

From HOLYOAKE'S "Bygones Worth Remembering."

Book Farming

By REV. F. W. MURRAY

A CITY born and bred minister inherited a worn out fifteen acre farm in the year 1881. The soil was a gravelly clay, and so worn with cropping that, at the time the minister secured it, it would scarcely support two cows and a horse. In a few years the same farm grew, on thirteen acres, all the coarse feed for thirty head of stock. Seventeen dairy cows were kept, and the net income of the farm was over \$1,000 a year.

This land is near a large city where products bring good prices. But the results were attained through a careful and systematic study of the best agricultural literature.

Youth yearns for opportunities. There are wonderful fields that may be conquered if one will only study how. Agricultural opportunities within easy reach are very great. The study of these will open the very finest avenues of usefulness to those who love their home sod.

It is a most hopeful sign that, in many corners of our land the brightest brains are winning steady success, of the finest kind, on the old farm homestead, or within easy reach of it.

The secret is book farming. The notable successes in intelligent agriculture are little advertised, but are increasing very rapidly.—Florence, Sydney Mines, N.S.

Scientific Reading

IF I were advising a young man who was beginning life, I should counsel him to devote one evening a week to scientific reading. Had he the perseverance to adhere to his resolution, and if he began it at twenty, he would certainly find himself with an unusually well-furnished mind at thirty, which would stand him in right good stead in whatever line of life he might walk.

When I advise him to read science, I do not mean that he should choke himself with the dust of the pedants, and lose himself in the sub-divisions of the Lepidoptera, or the classifications of the dicotyledonous plants. These dreary details are the prickly bushes in that enchanted garden, and you are foolish indeed if you begin your walks by butting your head into one. Keep very clear of them, until you have explored the open beds and wandered down every easy path. For this reason, avoid the text-books, which repel, and cultivate that popular science which attracts. You cannot hope to be a specialist upon all these varied subjects. Better far to have a broad idea of general results, and to understand their relations to each other. A very little reading will give a man such knowledge of geology, for example, as will make every quarry and railway cutting an object of interest. A very little zoology will enable you to satisfy your curiosity as to what is the proper name and style of this buff-ermine moth which at the present instance is buzzing around the lamp. A very little botany will enable you to recognize every flower you are likely to meet in your walks abroad, and to give you a tiny thrill of interest when you chance upon one that is beyond your ken. A very little archaeology will tell you all about yonder British tumulus, or help you to fill in the outline of the broken Roman camp upon the Downs. A very little astronomy will cause you to look more intently at the heavens, to pick out your brother planets, who move in your own circles, from the stranger stars, and to appreciate the order, beauty, and majesty of that material universe which is most surely the outward sign of the spiritual force behind it. How a man of science can be a materialist is as amazing to me as how a sectarian can limit the possibilities of the Creator. Show me a picture without an artist, show me a bust without a sculptor, show me music without a musician, and then you may begin to talk to me of a universe without a Universe-Maker, call Him by what name you will.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE "Through the Magic Door."

A Law Worth Copying

FOR the protection of women and children there is a French law which I should like to see adopted in every nation. If a Frenchman, be he father, husband, or brother, shows an inclination to squander a fortune which is one day to go to his children, his wife, or his brothers and sisters, the latter have a right to call a family council to examine the case, report on it, and obtain a restraint which prevents that man from having the sole and entire control of his fortune. And thus it is that French wives and children are protected from the eccentricities and extravagances of gamblers, spendthrifts, who may happen to be at the head of a family; and the law makes no difference between the man who has simply inherited his fortune or has personally earned it in his profession or business. He is only allowed to peacefully enjoy the possession of that fortune so long as the interests of his family are safeguarded by his careful management of it, and by his constant regard for the future of his family. If the family council have proved their case, the law appoints guardians or trustees, who pay the interest of the capital to the man in monthly instalments, or to his wife if he is not judged competent to handle that interest, and the capital remains absolutely protected from his extravagance. That man is thus declared by French law "interdit"—that is to say, prevented from doing any more injury to his wife and children. Even nephews and nieces can call a family council and get a profligate uncle "interdit."

MAX O'RELL "Between Ourselves."

It was Julia Ward Howe who once said, when asked for a definition of what the ideal aims of life were: "To learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy." A life which misses any of these things is incomplete; but as any life can have them all, the incompleteness is a matter of choice not of fate.

John Z. White on the Reform

Celebrated Lecturer Tells of Better Day—Elucidates the Land Taxation Problem—Explains How New System Would Benefit All

MR. JOHN Z. WHITE, the celebrated advocate of the taxation of land values, in a recent interview in New York, gave his definition of the principles of Henry George in an interesting manner. Said Mr. White:

"George proposed to abolish all taxes on industry, and to place all taxes on the value of the land. In addition, George proposed to place all rights of way under public control."

Is land not taxed now?

"Land values are taxed now," replied Mr. White, "and our proposal is to increase this tax, while we not only decrease, but abolish all other taxes for revenue."

Would not such action place all taxes on one class of our citizens—namely, land owners?

"So far as direct contact with the tax collector is concerned, it would. But if we will recognize facts, we will observe that all men are either land-owners or tenants, and that, therefore, tenants who do not meet tax collectors will be obliged to furnish land-owners with money in the form of ground rent to pay taxes. In this way everyone who occupies land of any value will be a taxpayer to the extent of the value of the land he uses."

Would not such tax reduce the value of land—that is, if the public takes in taxes the rent paid by tenants, would not land be worth less to its owners?

"Certainly such results would follow. More than that; if the land be vacant as is over 50 per cent. of the area of most of our cities, the owner could not afford to continue to hold it vacant."

And so you propose a direct attack on real estate?

"No, sir. We would remove all taxes from buildings, fences, orchards—that is, from improvements. Improvements are products of industry and we would not tax industry. Taxes on products increase their price and so diminish demand, and, of course, lessen production. Taxes on monopoly, on the contrary (and the ownership of land having value is greater than all other monopolies combined) does not increase the price of monopoly, does not diminish demand and does not lessen production. Land can neither be increased nor diminished—we can only increase or diminish its price."

You do, then, propose an attack on the price of land?

"Yes, sir. We do not see any advantage in high-priced land. In fact, as products are divided between landowners and tenants, we hold that the more landowners get, the less (of necessity) will tenants get. The more landowners get, the more land is worth, so also, the less tenants get, the less is labor worth. In short, a high-priced earth is the inevitable corollary of a low-priced man. High rent, low wages every time, and inversely, low rent, high wages."

Your plan of taxation includes wages—the labor question?

"Of course; that is the whole matter. Nature returns wealth for labor, and for nothing else. And nature's market labor is cash payment, and she gives credit to none. If you let labor keep what it produces it will be well paid, and if labor is not well paid the fact can be explained only on the ground that it has been despoiled of part of its product."

"If a relatively few own the land, and the rest must yield half of all they produce in the form of ground rent, for the legal right to work, and live, are they not despoiled? If, in addition, taxes are so levied as to bear on wages and so make labor pay most of the expense of Government, is not labor further despoiled? Further, if much land is held idle, are not laborers compelled to support landowners, the Government and themselves at great disadvantage?"

Why do they not use this vacant land?

"Because it is held at too high a price. Speculators can afford to hold it out of use because it is but lightly taxed. Increase taxes on the value of land and it will be increasingly difficult to hold it out of use."

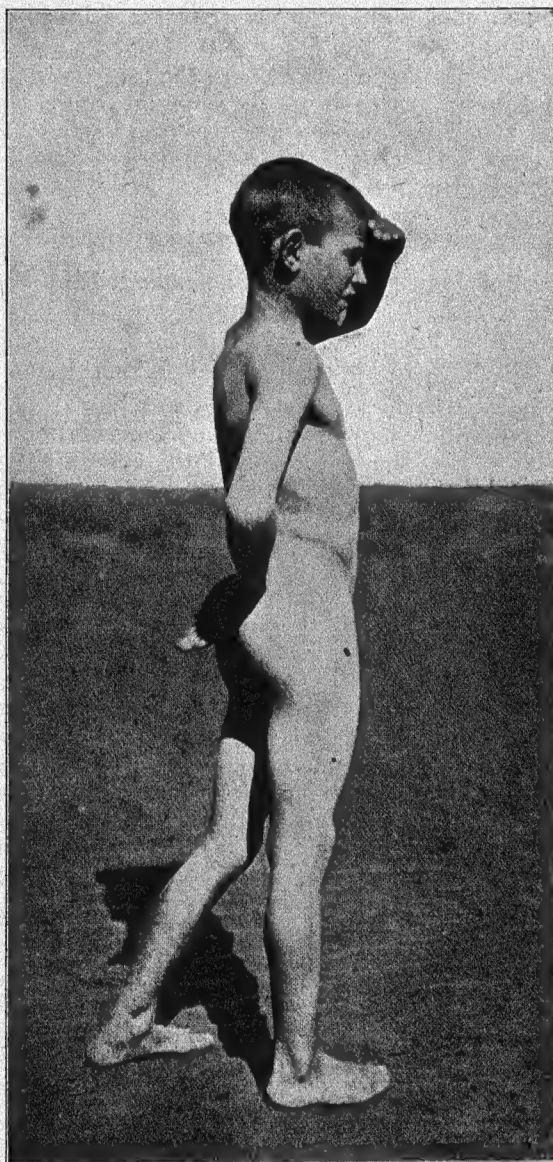
Would not your tax fall heavily on farmers?

"No, sir. It is the only way to relieve farmers of an unjust burden. The plan is not to tax land, but land value. Someone once asked what is the difference between land and land value? A single tax man replied, the difference is the value. The value

of the land, like other values, arises from unsatisfied demands. About one-third of our population is on farms. Two-thirds causing a greater demand than one-third. The great value of city land is shown by the fact that Manhattan Island and New York, irrespective of improvements, is worth one and one-half times as much as the whole state of Illinois, figured at the rate of the average value of Illinois farm lands. Our plan will give farmers a square deal, which is something they have never yet enjoyed."

Is your cause growing?

"It is already to some extent in operation in New Zealand. Assessors are beginning to realize that they



A Young Stripling

have wrongly used their discretion in permitting vacant land to escape taxation so largely. It is part of the recognized programme of the liberal party of Great Britain. Professional economists, to escape us, have been compelled to declare that there is no science of political economy. They have been taken at their word, for all can perceive the calibre of the men retained in our colleges as professors of economics."

You are satisfied with the progress you are making, then?

"More, we are gratified. The future is ours."

—Ottawa Citizen.

Court Sustains Demurrage Law

THE jury in the case of the Hardwick, Minn., Farmers' Elevator Company vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which has been on trial at Luvern, Minn., before Judge P. E. Brown, in district court, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, fixing damages in the full amount asked, \$218, and attorney's fee.

The suit was to collect damages for failure to furnish cars demanded in writing by the elevator com-

TALK WITH STEELE
ABOUT

PHOTOS

YOU WANT THE BEST—
THE KIND MADE BY

STEELE & CO. LIMITED

Corner Main and Bannatyne
Phone 273 - WINNIPEG

FRED C. HAMILTON

REAL ESTATE

Renting, Loans and Valuator

Phone 1156 Suite 1

Bank of Hamilton Chambers

WINNIPEG

SNAPS IN HOUSE PROPERTY

Corydon Avenue, near Wellington Crescent, frame eight roomed house in fair condition on large lot 50 x 120 to lane. This is on car line and will develop into business property. Price \$4,000. Terms.

Winnipeg Avenue, fully modern frame nine roomed house in first class condition, also stable, lot 38 x 110. This is an A1 proposition. Price \$4,000. Terms.

HOW MANY MILES

would you travel to hear all of the best Bands, Orchestras, Singers and Story-Tellers in the world?

Levi and his Band, Ada Jones, Len Spencer, Will Oakland, Golden Hughes, Manuel Romain, Cal Stewart, etc.

All of these and many others can be heard at their best on the Edison Phonograph and Edison Records. We carry the entire stock.

Free catalogue on request

JAS. J. GOURLAY

501 JASPER AVE. E.

cor. Jasper and Namayo

Phone 2449 EDMONTON, Alta.

Why not secure 640 acres
by means of

Veteran Scrip

at less than

\$2.00 an Acre

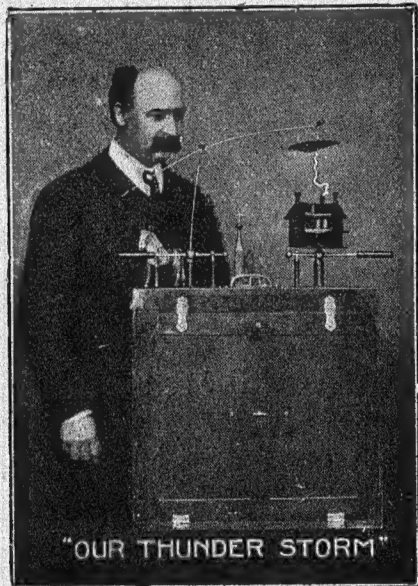
No cash required if you have an improved farm to offer as security.

Better write us now for particulars while Scrip and land can be secured.

Canada Loan & Realty Co.

Limited
WINNIPEG

MR. M. TOWNSLEY IN ACTION



"OUR THUNDER STORM"

TRY IT!

THOUSANDS of buildings have the Townsley System of Lightning Arresters, and not one dollar or cent damage to them.

Mr. Townsley is known to be an "Authority on the Lightning Arrester" and what is required to make buildings safe from the lightning stroke.

By his wonderful demonstration of a practical thunderstorm he has been able to prove that his system of Lightning Rods can be relied on as

A Safeguard to Both Life and Property

This firm has the confidence of hundreds of Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies.

The firm of Townsley & Sons will soon establish an office in Canada; but until this is done write to them in Minneapolis, Minn. for information and booklet, also estimates. They now carry a stock in Winnipeg for prompt shipments, also their representatives will assist in starting the work.

Write for agency and booklet.

**M. TOWNSLEY
& SONS**

NO. 1315 4th STREET, S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., U.S.A.

pany in the fall of 1907, and suit was brought under the reciprocal demurrage law enacted by the legislature in 1907, known as the Nolan bill. The railroad company contended that the law is unconstitutional in that it is an attempt on the part of the state to regulate interstate traffic, all of the cars demanded being for interstate shipments, and, also, that owing to the congested condition of traffic in the fall of 1907 it was absolutely impossible for the company to furnish the cars.

The case was the first testing the validity of the reciprocal demurrage law in this state. In 1906 a similar suit was brought in Texas under the demurrage law then in force there, and that law was declared unconstitutional upon the ground that it did not provide sufficient reasonable excuses for conditions not in the power of the railroads to prevent. The Minnesota law, however, is held to make reasonable provision in this matter, exempting the railroad companies from liability "when the movement of freight is prevented on account of strikes, public calamities, accidents, of any cause not within the power of the railroad company to prevent."

This being the first case under the law, the railroad company will carry it to the supreme court of the state, and if the decision given by the lower court is sustained will carry it to the supreme court of the United States.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

Report of James A. Colvin, who attended the School at Lacombe

I ADMIRE the progressive spirit that prompts a farmer to send his sons to these Short Courses.

The time for haphazard, hit and miss farming has passed. Only those who follow the correct methods of doing their work will have any measure of success in the future, because the ignoramus and the sloven will come in competition with the man of brains, the scientific farmer, and unless you can keep up with the procession you had better drop out entirely. While it may not be as remunerative as some kinds of business, to my mind all others suffer by comparison.

Before I close this report I would like to appeal to the members of this Society to live up to their privileges. You are fortunate in living in a progressive age. Be progressive farmers. Never miss an opportunity to learn. You can afford to take all the agricultural papers published in Canada. It is a poor paper indeed that you cannot get one suggestion from in a year that will be worth ten dollars to you. Attend these Short Courses and learn all you can from every source and put it into practice. There are too many farmers that don't read. Show me a man that don't read and I will show you a man of small calibre. Of course, there must be observation as well to acquire knowledge.

In this country we must practice conservation of soil moisture, because this is a semi-arid country. A man should work his land every year as though it was to be a dry year. If it prove to be a wet year, there is nothing lost. When you plow land it should be worked down at once with disc and harrow, or packer if you have one. If you leave the soil lying loose it gets too much air. The process of capillary attraction is at work bringing the moisture from below, and it is lost by evaporation unless you pack the soil and provide a mulch to hold it, and if you lose the moisture that is stored in the subsoil, you are in poor shape to raise a crop.

In conclusion, I wish to say I highly appreciate the honor of being selected to represent this Society at the school. I was greatly interested in all the proceedings of the sessions during my stay, and you could not have sent anyone that would have been more interested in the work, as I am intensely interested in all that pertains to agriculture in all branches applicable to Western Canada. It has been my aid to conduct my farming operations along scientific lines. Since I have been in the business I have never lost an opportunity to learn from my neighbors, from reading agricultural papers, bulletins or books, or from any other source, and it is my aim to do my work in the best manner to secure good results.—"Sentinel," Sedgewick, Alta., April 22.

What Is Friendship

FRIENDSHIP is love for another because of what that other is in himself, or for that other's own sake, and not because of what that other is to the loving one. Friendship is love with the selfish element eliminated. It is an out-going and an on-going affection, wholly and inherently disinterested, and in no sense contingent upon any reciprocal relation between its giver and its object, nor yet upon its return or recognition. Friendship, in short, is love apart from love's claim or love's craving. This is pure friendship, friendship without alloy. This is friendship at its truest and best; and this it is that makes the best and truest friendship so rare, so difficult of conception, so liable to misconception. This also it is that multiplies the specious resemblances of friendship—in hearts that are incapable of comprehending its full reality; and that gives to those imperfect substitutes for its reality such a disappointing power.

In all holiest and most unselfish love, friendship is the purest element of the affection. No love in any relation of life can be at its best if the element of friendship be lacking. And no love can transcend, in its possibilities of noble and ennobling exaltation, a love that is pure friendship.—H. CLAY TRUMBULL.

The Reefs of Business

HONESTY is the best policy" is a time-tried axiom, but many young men starting on a business career work more on the old miser's legacy to his son—"Get money, my boy,—Get it honestly, if you can—but get it anyway." Chicanery, misrepresentation and actual fraud form part of many a business today. The tendency of the present epoch is to criticize business methods, condemn the slightest evidence of tangled methods or doubtful principles of business morality, and the man today who eliminates the short cut method of money-making by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" is the amn who is building a lasting and substantial reputation of business morality in the highest sense by satisfying the popular clamor for straight paths in business; and those paths must be as straight and smooth as an unbroken stretch of the smooth sands of a summer sea shore at ebb tide.

The necessity of specific instances is not apparent, because we all know of the sandy sugar of the grocery man. The wooden nutmeg joke is nearer to truth than fiction, and the man in office appliances will often cause suspicion by a too strong representation of his goods. All the world, in spite of bargain-hunting tendencies, expects no man to give goods away. The man who has a bargain must show the "reason why," and when some chap takes an extra half hour off to tell me he is making a strenuous effort to keep me from the poor house by making me a donation, I usually turn away to smile. As a rule, five minutes of adroit questioning will convince me that he is lying. I would have paid the amount asked in all probability, but the effort to give me something for nothing is a reflection on my better judgment, because it places me in the same class with an ignoramus, and my friend loses my respect as well as my money. Truly may we say: "Oh! What a tangled web we weave, when first we practise to deceive."

"Every human being born into this planet must live upon the land, if he lives at all. He did not ask to be born, and, being born, room must be found for him. The land in any country is really the property of the nation which occupies it."—J. A. Froude.

Can any man who belongs to a co-operative society give a good reason why he does not do something to promote that society by attending at least the annual meeting of the organization? There has been many excuses made, but they are like the noted painting, "The First Lie." They are afraid they will get licked.

"Let population remain stationary and so do values of property. Let it decline, and values fall even more rapidly; and this law holds in the whole of that vast and great field of wealth, real estate. In no other field is the making of wealth so greatly dependent upon the community, so little upon the owner, who may wholly neglect it without injury. Therefore, no form of wealth should contribute to the nation so generously."—Carnegie.

\$1000 IN GOLD TO BE GIVEN AWAY

Appreciating the great interest being taken in the Guide throughout the West, and the readiness with which our readers are lending us their assistance in making the Grain Growers' Guide the foremost paper in the country, as evidenced by the rapid growth of its circulation, we are offering \$1,000 in Gold, as prizes in a Subscription Contest, to commence July 15th and close on the 15th of December next. The competitors will be divided into four classes, and prizes awarded as stated below.

- 1st Class.** Men or Boys over 15 years of age.
2nd Class. Ladies, or Girls over 15 years of age.
3rd Class. Boys under 15 years of age.
4th Class. Girls under 15 years of age.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
1st Prize -	\$55.00	\$55.00	\$40.00	\$40.00
2nd Prize -	50.00	50.00	35.00	35.00
3rd Prize -	45.00	45.00	30.00	30.00
4th Prize -	40.00	40.00	25.00	25.00
5th Prize -	35.00	35.00	20.00	20.00
6th Prize -	30.00	30.00	5.00	5.00
7th Prize -	25.00	20.00	5.00	5.00
8th Prize -	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00
9th Prize -	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00
10th Prize -	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00

Everyone entering into the competition and sending in five or more subscriptions will be paid a percentage of the amount they collect, whether they win any of the above prizes or not, giving them the opportunity of more than doubling the amount of the prize won. By this means you get paid for your time besides having a chance to be among the winners. Send us your name and age; we will place you in the list you are entitled to compete in and send you sample copies of the Guide and regular receipt forms to be used in taking subscriptions. Start today and be a winner.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

Regular Paid Subscription Agents of the Guide are barred. Address all communications to "COMPETITION DEPARTMENT."

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

275-7 SHERBROOKE STREET

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

W. Sanford Evans & Co.
(MEMBERS WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE)

**Specialists in
Western Stocks and
Bonds**

326-330 Grain Exchange Bldg.
 WINNIPEG, Canada
 Correspondence Solicited

Wall Plaster

Good Results can only be
 Attained by using
 Good Goods

The "Empire" brands
 are the Highest Grade
 Plasters on the market and
 are specified on all first
 class construction.

Empire Wood Fibre Plaster

" Cement Wall "

" Finish "

Gold Dust Finish "

Gilt Edge Plaster of Paris

Manufactured only by

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Lands and City Property

For Sale and Exchange

30 Years Experience in Western Canada
 SEE ME for good lands and easy terms in any of
 Western Provinces, some on half crop payments
 Also B.C. Fruit Lands for sale
 Loans at current rates

J. B. GOWANLOCK

517 McIntyre Block WINNIPEG, Man.
 OFFICE PHONE 1759 HOUSE PHONE 6381

Free 'Bus from All Trains

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces
 make it their headquarters
 when visiting the city

Every street car passes the City
 Hall, which is only a stone's
 throw from the hotel
 entrance

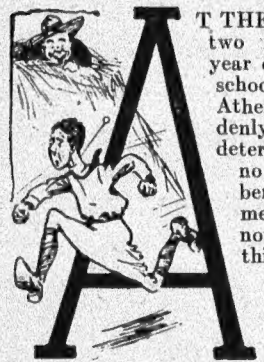
Rates \$1.50 per day

JOHN BAIRD, Prop.



The Royal Ranchman

By GEORGE FISHER CHIPMAN



AT THE age of twenty-two years, after a year of idleness since school closed, Ralph Atherton was suddenly seized with a determination to be no longer a member of the ornamental set of do-nothings. Something told him that he had within him the making of greatness, and to achieve this envied condition he should go forth and conquer. Where others failed he would succeed, and from the topmost round of the ladder he would scornfully gaze upon the worms beneath and wonder if at one time he was really one of them.

He was the possessor of fifty thousand pounds in his own right. An inventory of his additional stock for investment pleased him mightily. A glance in the mirror confirmed former beliefs that Nature had been good to him; his physique was all that could be asked for. Had he not been a winner in all sports, both at Eton and Rugby? But the matter of greatest pride, and one which he never allowed to be overlooked, was that there was royal blood in his veins. What though it was twenty generations distant, it was stuff to bank on among his fellows, and never failed in securing proper deference.

To accomplish his great purpose he undoubtedly must leave England and all his former associations, and go where his genius could develop without handicap. The world passed in panorama before his eyes and on the sparsely settled portion of Western Canada, where he had read that cattle roamed in myriad numbers, his mind became rivetted. He had an exact knowledge of that land because he had read sheaves of emigration literature and knew to a dollar how rapidly his capital would multiply if invested there. He would be at home in that far land, and again, beneath that flag his royal blood would command the respect which delighted his imagination. Not more than four or five years would elapse before, as the "Canadian Cattle King," he would return to his native shores. His fame would precede him, and his great wealth would make him a power. Everything would be his—and he would be satisfied.

With the speed of genius two months later saw Mr. Atherton in the land of fortune. To get the "lay of the land" before investing his money, he decided to study the ranching life for a few weeks. Fate led him to Big Dan Shaler, foreman of Double Circle outfit, one of the largest ranches in the West, and with him the future cattle king made a bargain to be taught everything possible in quick time.

"You will understand, Mr. Shaler," said young royalty, "that I am not an ordinary curious person. I am a man of means and expect shortly to go into ranching on an immense scale. I am a man of education and refinement, and yet in order to learn your business I will mingle for a few weeks with the cowboys practically as their equal. You might inform them of this and don't forget to let them know that I am of royal lineage, which will ensure me proper respect."

Mr. Atherton was lavish with his money and Big Dan was deference itself. "Certainly, sir, I shall tell them everything. My men have wonderful respect for nobility. I don't mind givin' you a tip, sir, too. If you can beat 'em at any of their games, it'll give yer lordship a great name on the range."

The title struck home. "Very well, Dan, leave that to me," and the youthful greatness dismissed the subject.

Big Dan obeyed instructions thoroughly and every cowboy on the ranch soon knew Mr. Ralph Atherton—by the reputation the foreman gave him. Possibly

his descriptions were not verbatim with those given by the stranger, but they were sufficiently detailed that "his lordship" was a most interesting subject.

It was haying time and all speed was made to cure and stack the hay in the big sloughs to tide the cattle over the few but uncertain storms of winter. Atherton watched the men at their work. All that could be spared were busy that afternoon. They gave Atherton due homage and had evidently taken him at his own valuation, which gratified him but gave him additional dignity. The last load had been piled on the top of the big stack which was now a long, even pile of hay three hundred feet in length. This was the most convenient form in which to store hay on the range.

During the few slack moments Bill Benton, whose soubriquet of "Fatty" was most appropriate, accosted Mr. Atherton: "I s'pose you didn't know, me lud, that these bunches of hay is the race tracks in the cattle lands?" "You don't pretend that horses can run on that hay?" replied that gentleman in astonished incredulity.

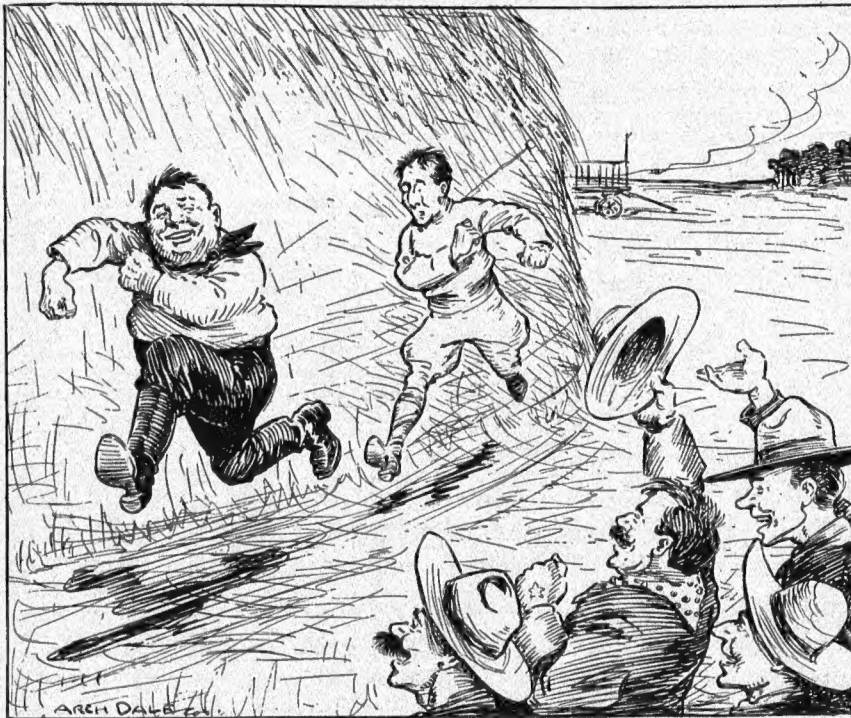
"Oh, Gee Whitakers, no! I mean foot racin'. We run round 'em so many times fer a mile. I'm the champion runner of this ranch," concluded "Fatty" with a look of pride.

It was finally settled that the race should be twenty laps around the haystack. One contestant was to start at each end of the stack, and running in the same direction, if either caught the man ahead of him he was to be considered winner. The winning post was to be the end from which Atherton started. This gave him one half lap further than "Fatty," but he scornfully allowed such a slight handicap. He would "make a spurt and catch the cowboy in two laps" and at once he would be the hero of the range, having the champion's scalp dangling at his belt.

The cowboys stopped work immediately and all gathered to watch the fight for supremacy. They commented freely as the two contestants stood near together, and placed their bets with due solemnity. "Fatty" peeled off considerable of his clothing, but Atherton refused to remove as much as his cap, and even lighted a fresh cigarette.

"I'm afraid Fatty's up agin it this time," "Fatty'll sure hev to go some," "His lordship'll take the sweat outen Fatty," and many similar remarks were passed before the race started, to the evident pleasure of the young Rugby sprinter.

Big Dan, as foreman, was the starter, and at the shout, "Go," Atherton bent



Amid the shouts of the cowboys "Fatty" passed his exhausted lordship just a few yards from the winning post

"Really, it's most extraordinary to think of a real footrace around a haystack," mildly commented Atherton. Then he gazed at "Fatty" in wide-mouthed astonishment. "You can't mean that such a fleshy person as you are a sprinter? Why, my dear fellow, an English schoolboy would easily run away from you."

"There's plenty as thinks the same, me lud," smiled "Fatty" with confidence. "But, howsmever, the boys has asked me to challenge you to run me twenty times round that stack. Meanin' no disrespect, sir, but the boys said I dassent run you."

"What, run against you? Why, it's absurd, my man. I'm almost a professional sprinter, and it would never do for me to race against any person but a good runner." Mr. Atherton felt rather insulted at the challenge.

"Of course, me lud, if you is scared—" "What's that! What's that! If you insist, I will race with you simply to break your conceit. I'll wager you five hundred dollars to a saddle pony that you will not be in sight after twice around the stack."

to the race and was off like a flash. "Fatty's" actions were more peculiar. He seized the ladder used to climb the stack, and laying it up against the side of the hay nimble ran to the top of the stack while another cowboy took away the ladder. On the far side of the stack Atherton was coming round to the place with the speed of an express train, and "Fatty" smiled down upon him as he unconsciously raced past, and was glad that he was not compelled to go at such speed.

"You're gainin' on him, me lud," shouted the cowboys in chorus when Atherton passed the winning post on the first lap. He had heard them yell, "Go it, Fatty," as he was coming up the home stretch, so he knew he was close after his man. Yet when he turned for the second lap "Fatty" was not in sight. "You'll soon land him, me lud," was the encouragement on the next lap, but still no sign of "Fatty" ahead of him. He threw aside the cigarette and flung his cap to the ground and made another spurt, but there was no "Fatty" to be found in spite of all the encouragement he got from the cowboys at each

round. By the fourth lap Atherton removed his coat and vest as he ran, and loosened his collar. "By jove," he muttered as the perspiration ran down over his face, "that fellow is a real sprinter."

By the eighth lap Atherton was looking behind oftener than ahead, for he feared "Fatty" might be catching him, but his rival was not in sight either way. "This is the tightest race I ever ran," thought the sprinter, as he gritted his teeth with a determination to see it through to the bitter end.

Such running had never been seen on Double Circle before, and as "Fatty" quietly puffed away at his pipe while Atherton tore off lap after lap around the haystack, the cowboys rolled over and over on the ground in convulsions of mirth. When Atherton neared them, however, all was quiet. As he rounded the winning post for the nineteenth time and prepared for the final struggle up the home stretch, he saw not the bulky form of "Fatty" slide down the stack just as he passed that individual's resting place; but it was "Fatty," and he was really in the race at last. He gained on and passed his exhausted lordship just a few yards from the winning post amid shouts from the cowboys. He had gained a lap on the famous sprinter.

Completely fagged, Atherton threw himself on the ground and looked at his victor calmly lighting his pipe and showing but slight indications of any recent exertions.

"You run well, me lud," said "Fatty" complacently, "but you wassent in very good shape today."

THE END

IGNORING OUR MOODS

MOODS may be the most dangerous enemy we can have. Or they may be a gymnasium for the development of our best powers. Where our moods come from, and why, is an entirely unimportant question. What we propose to do with them is a question that determines a large part of the usefulness of our lives. A series of irritating and unexpected happenings, just at a time when one had hoped to do a special piece of work, is likely to leave him in such a state of mind, or mood, that he feels powerless to do anything but grumble. If he lets the mood dominate until something else comes along to turn his attention, and put him into a more agreeable frame of mind, he is, for the time being, about as morally creditable and effective a part of the world as is an Autumn leaf that has been blown off its twig into a stream and that floats or whirls helplessly in the current. If, on the other hand, he resolutely takes up the present duty in a fixed determination to ignore his mood and act as though he were feeling cheerful instead of "sore," the mood will pass twice as quickly, and will be powerless to work harm or hindrance even while it lasts. And the mood-defying soul will remind one more of the Lusitania cutting through an ocean storm than the over-powered Autumn leaf. Men were meant to be masters of their moods.

OUR NATIONAL PRODUCTS

CITIES are made out of forests, franchises, and folks, by the hand of man and the grace of God. They are very numerous, and range in size and importance according to the resources of the country which they drain. This is the object of cities, and they are always successful.

Cities pass their time in loafing and drinking, and in consuming the things that are grown for them. No self-respecting city would deign to earn its own living. It insists upon being supported in luxury, and in return furnishes the styles and a standard of bad manners for the outlying districts. Every city has a better self, consisting of music, literature and altruism; and a worse self consisting of capitalists, slums and politics. Hayseeds have to be constantly grafted on to cities, in order to keep them alive. If left to themselves, they would decay.

Among the other things that every city possesses are parks, where the grass is kept off of; sirens, who lure; and cobblestones that are constantly moving from street to street, like corpuscles.

Every city has a soul—of dishonor.
T. L. Masson.



The Guide's "Mail Bag"

BOOST THE GUIDE

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—I have received your paper now for some time, and must say that it is of very superior quality. The only trouble will be this—Are the farmers of this Western country at last awake to the perils that surround them, and will they support the GUIDE loyally?

There have been so many efforts made to curb the baneful influences that surround the farmers, which have failed in their purposes through lack of united help.

In the early eighties there was the Farmers' Union, which did a lot of good, but was allowed to die out. Then came the Patrons of Industry, who failed through dissension and treachery in their officers. We have had the Farmers Elevator Co., and the twine factory at Brandon, both of which should be still running successfully if the proper men had been appointed, and given support by all the twine users in the country. The poor results are very discouraging to those who would like, and are trying, to do the very best for the farming public. Why does not every farmer join the Grain Growers' Association? Why hesitate to contribute one miserable dollar per annum when this association has already saved every grain grower that ten times over.

To their shame be it said that those farmers who can well afford this fee, and who individually get the biggest benefit from the results of the efforts of the Grain Growers' Association, fail to do their share. The letter of Mr. H. A. Fraser re the Franchise Act, has my hearty support, and Mr. Geo. Langley's reply thereto is not to be accepted as the correct solution of this question. I would like to ask if Mr. Langley would allow an outsider who has no financial interest in his firm to have the power of controlling the working of the same. This is what it practically amounts to. Let the working man who wants a vote get sufficient property, other than the clothes he stands up in, and then allow him to have the ballot. It would be a great deal better if, instead of every loafer who is allowed by the present act to vote, to give the franchise to the women of the country. They have done and are doing their share of work, which is more than a good many of the male sex are doing. When this is done, we will do away with a lot of corruption and abuse.

There has been quite a lot of complaint against the Warehouse Commissioner, Mr. Castle. Some would like him to have more powers to compel the railways and elevator companies to observe the law. This is not needed. We want another man in that position, as Mr. Castle has outlived his usefulness to us. He is tarred with the same stick as some of the large elevator companies. The other day I took the balance of my wheat, 23 bushels, to an Ogilvie elevator. Their scale made a difference of 20 lbs. in their favor. In speaking about it, the buyer who is honest, said that the blamed old scale was losing him hundreds of bushels. That the Winnipeg office always made him come out short in weight. Perhaps they are doing what the Sugar Trust did to the U.S. customs. That would account for it alright.

Of all the facts and figures re the grading of the wheat, I have never yet seen an answer to the following questions. Would Mr. Horn, the inspector, or others please reply.

If there are so many millions of wheat Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc., graded into Fort William and Port Arthur elevators, do these companies ship out the exact same amount of bushels of those grades, or what? Or do they do the same as with the dockage, try and make the elevator hold out in weight and over, and grade, never mind what the certificate calls for in cleaning. This must amount to a huge sum every year. We have an idea of what the screenings are worth. Let us hear the answer to this. The report of President Roosevelt's country commissioner in the April GUIDE gives plenty of opportunity for study. The three great needs, as reported, are very true. Chief among them is the education of the farmer's

children. Without the help of their families a great number of farmers would have to stop farming, but nowadays both sexes are taught that their chief endeavor should be other occupations than farming. While some farmer's children are now, no doubt, well able to go into other spheres of life, the great bulk of them should not try to do so. There is only one general result, and that is disappointment to those not fitted for city life. The large number of local villages through the country with their baneful influences are a good bit to blame for this feeling against farm life, too. Once a farm boy gets among the class that lounges around the hotels and pool-rooms they are spoilt for life on a farm until they awake to the stern competition of life in towns. Then, perhaps, they are glad to return to the farm, as they sometimes call it.

This is a long letter; make what you can of it. Sometimes it helps one to just write one's thoughts down, even if that is all that comes of them.

Yours very truly,
Wawanesa OLIVER KING

DEMURRAGE

Editor, GUIDE:

Dear Sir,—With your permission, I will say a few words about demurrage.

A few years ago, when demurrage became the order of the day, it was the plea of the railways (as usual, taking the roll of the farmer's protector) that the demurrage would be a direct benefit to the farmer by hurrying the loading and unloading of cars, thus keeping said cars moving and carrying freight. Personally, I was in a position for the first 5 years of the operation of the (demurrage) law, where it was my duty and privilege to help in the loading, unloading and moving of cars indirectly, and this is what I saw. Cars loaded hurriedly by farmers to escape the \$1.00 per 24 hours tax, and some cars stand on siding where they were loaded for several days loaded, awaiting transit, at the railway company's convenience, of course.

Now, this is not one car only, but every year there are thousands of cars, yes, tens of thousands of cars that are handled just this way.

As against this frightful delay caused by the railway company, I will cite this statement from one of the representatives of the Terminal Despatch Association:

This man told me that a certain railway collected two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in one year's demurrage on cars; in other words said railway company deliberately and legally stole \$200,000 from the shippers that year, and most of these shippers were farmers. Now, brother farmers, what do you think of demurrage?

Now, another thing, brother farmer, you must not think that when the engine pulls your car out of town loaded with grain that your car will keep right on going till it gets to market; far from it. It may only go to the next town and then be set out on the side track for 2, 3 or sometimes 5 or 6 days at the company's convenience; and all the while you are wondering why you do not hear from the man or firm you shipped to telling you how much your car weighed out. In the meantime, perhaps, your kind of grain has slumped 2 or 3 cents per bushel.

Who is the loser, you or the railway company? The answer is easy. I sincerely hope that all farmers will open their eyes and either demand a reciprocal demurrage law or abolish the present demurrage law, which is nothing more nor less than another form of legalized robbing of the farmers who are the heaviest shippers of all goods.

Yours truly,
Claresholm H. G. AHERN.

THE TRUTHS OF SOCIALISM

Editor, GUIDE:

Sir,—In yours of July is a criticism from Mr. Talmay, of Prosperity, on the "Errors of Socialism," and I hereby desire to offer a few criticisms on his criticisms. The writer is not an avowed

Socialist, belongs not to the Socialist party, and does not believe in their remedy for social ills, namely, the "collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution," but yet is willing to acknowledge more merit in the Socialist party and politics than in either the Liberal or Conservative party, both of whom are enemies of Labor, while the Socialist party is the friend of Labor.

In Mr. Talmay's letter are several mistakes and it would take up too much time and space to criticize each, but I will pick out only one and point out the delusion under which he is laboring. He says:

"Improvement can come only from within as a result of improved character in the individual. Our trouble is not caused by the system of Government or the present social order."

We freely admit that individuals are not as good as they might be, but that is no reason why all should not have the same chance in life, nor is it any reason why conditions favorable to virtue should not be the best possible. Our Governments, Federal, Municipal, Provincial, are largely responsible for the bad conditions that now prevail. It is governments that ordain a few to honor and the many to dishonor. We are far from having the ideal toward which Christ pointed in his parting words: "So reward every man according as his work shall be." The working people are not the wealthy people. Imagine the amount of work farmers do. They and their wives and children are up early and toil all day till late at night, and if they were paid in proportion to the work they do, as was the ideal that Christ pointed to, imagine the heavy bank accounts that they would have as a general thing. But, instead of that condition prevailing, am I not safe in saying that the great majority of farms are under heavy mortgage? Is it not a fact that individuals produce wealth, but that governments distribute that wealth by means of crooked, unjust law? Has not Sir Richard Cartwright already told us that taxation produces no wealth, but that it distributes the wealth that is produced by labor?

Did not William Pitt, one of the great British statesmen, tell us that he could tax us in such a way as to take the last rag off our backs and the last crust out of our mouths, and we would never know what was hurting us? And is not taxation a sovereign power of every government? Is it not now done in such a way as deliberately to keep masses poor and hard up and their homes mortgaged, in order that a few may riot in luxury off their toil? Is that not a crime on the part of governments? Is that giving the weak a chance? What is the use of the individual doing his best when the government is treating him the worst the more good he does?

If it is the fault of individuals and not the fault of governments that things are as they are, wealth and want side by side, then the GUIDE has no reason for existence. But its aim is to bring about just conditions so that virtue will not be altogether smothered out.

Our Socialist friends see and realize the crimes of our governments against the work people everywhere, and are trying to rouse the masses to a realizing sense of the unjust conditions prevailing. Their methods may not coincide with ours, but that is no crime. It only proves that our methods do not coincide with theirs. They are doing the best they know how and can any of us do any more? As a reader of your valuable journal, my sincere prayer is, "More power to the Socialists; may their tribe increase; may they show us more and more the crimes against wealth producers of which all our governments are guilty!"

Yours truly,
A LAY READER.

POLITICS

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—Some think that grain growers should go in for running a candidate of their own. I do not wish to discuss that proposition, but to point out that there are certain reforms needed, certain changes in our laws, and that grain growers should stand as a unit for such reforms, and should back up the candidate that stands for them. The worst of it is that neither of our political parties stand for anything definite. They

have no platform, no set of principles, all like a boat without a rudder, or a port to steer to. That being the case, it is often difficult to decide which party to vote for; but if the grain growers were to decide on what they want, and then ask members to use their influence to secure it, it would not be long before things would begin to change.

We have three governments—Federal, Provincial, Municipal, and each one can do the working people a lot of good if they try. Lincoln said that the object of any good government was to secure to each as nearly as possible, the full reward of his toil. That is the test, exactly. Is that what our Governments are aiming at? Or to secure to the toiler as little of the fruit of his labor as possible, and as much as possible to the crafty exploiter?

Test your governments on these points. Having three governments, and as each can help us in different ways, it is up to us to find out first, what each can do, and then bring pressure to bear to have it done. So I would suggest that those interested in progress make out a list of the demands required of each government and let the editors tabulate them under the headings, Federal, Provincial, Municipal. Let us work with definite aims in view, use the right means and in time we will be sure to get the correct results.

Yours truly,
Plumas, Man. READER.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

The Editor:

Dear Sir,—Mr. T. A. Anderson, M.L.A., addressed the members of the Lockwood branch at their last meeting, and several topics were interestingly handled, including elevators, loading platforms, hail insurance, etc. All leading up to the fact that the farmers must have a thorough organization to be in a position to successfully combat "Capital," which in reality is a non-producer so far as labor is concerned, yet usually takes the biggest share of the profits which should go to the producer to improve his surroundings. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Anderson.

N. G. ANDERSON,
Lockwood, Sask. Secy.-Treas.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

The Editor:

Dear Sir,—I beg to endorse the letter of Mr. F. Simpson in your last issue re independent candidate. I am of the opinion that legislation to serve the farmer will move very slowly until the matter of the independent candidate is taken up by the Association and placed well before the farmers or grain growers before next general election comes around. I have very little doubt that farmers of average intelligence will not, no matter what private benefits they have received or hope to receive from which ever party they belong to, will be so blind to their interest as not to see the benefits that would accrue to the community by having a third party pledged to look after their interest in parliament. I am pretty sure if they had a party in houses of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, the Premiers' reply respecting the elevator question would be entirely different, and until the farmers have their own representative in the different parliaments of the provinces at Ottawa, legislation in their favor will move very slowly indeed.

I think if this matter is rightly put and kept well before the farmers they will not be chained or bound to any party, but cast their vote for the free man next general election.

MARIETON.

A PROSPECTIVE WORKER

Dear Sirs,—I expect to be a commercial traveller the coming summer, and I will be in a position to help enlarge your circulation. I feel I am helping in a great work when I do this for I feel greatly uplifted by reading some of the splendid articles in your valuable paper. I wrote some time ago asking if by my sending in a large club you could send the paper at a reduced rate by me not taking anything for my trouble. If you can see your way clear to reduce the subscription in this way, I would be pleased but if not I still think they would be getting good value for the dollar. At any rate I will try and help you all I can.

JAMES ETSSELL.

KEEP THE BOY ON THE FARM

The Editor:

Sir,—It is generally agreed that our hopes of material prosperity and national well-being are based, in the last analysis, upon the manner in which we handle our national resources and upon the type of manhood and womanhood built up on the farms of the prairie, making our farm life and the farmer of fundamental importance.

Twentieth century conditions make it an absolute necessity that the brightest and best of our boys and girls be reserved for the farm. Comprehensive steps must be taken to place the farmer of the West on the necessary high plane in order that he may secure the time and means for intellectual energy, commensurate with the great issues, national and racial, that depend on him for solution. He must realize that he has the necessary groundwork for independence. He has the physique, he must also get the education—the moral force. He must be taught to recognize the nobility and dignity of his calling and to insist upon being accorded his rightful place among the social, moral, economic, religious and political activities of this Western land and nation. Much of this depends on our schools and colleges, but there is no agency better calculated to provide the influence necessary to the moulding of our heterogeneous, incoming, farming population, into a homogeneous whole than our Grain Growers' Associations.

Can anyone picture meetings being held at every schoolhouse weekly during the winter evenings, studying questions vital to the farmer's welfare, with the possibility of having a staff of men devoting their whole time to getting together reliable data and information regarding the cost of manufacture and marketing of the various products produced and consumed by the farmer, and this information given to the people at the schoolhouses from time to time through a reliable press medium, with the possibility of getting all our people to throw down what is known as the partisan spirit and feeling, and study without bias the possibilities, duties and obligations of the Grain Growers working in unity, instead of divided by two; with a large, interest-earning fund at its back, permanently secured for all time.

Picture our Association with 60,000 members, paid up for life, working as above described, boys and girls, old and young, the hired man as well, all studying these vital questions and practicing giving expression to their own individuality according to parliamentary rules. Think you that 60,000 men and their families who had thought these things out, had been given much fact and data by men who had become expert in the different branches of economics, methods of exchange, transportation, etc., given to the farming public through a press medium looking through the people's spectacles. Think you these people who had thought these things, spoken on these things, and were convinced and had convictions on them; who had thrown off a party mask and had learned to stand as free men, yet bound to each other with a large annual, ever-growing income, permanently secured for all time,—think you this would be a power? This is all possible through our Grain Growers' Association and its life membership fee of \$12.00.

We expect men of Saskatchewan will do this.

Yours truly,
Moose Jaw FRED. W. GREEN.

GRAIN GROWERS INTERESTS HELPED

Editor, GUIDE:

Sir,—The June GUIDE has just arrived, and I am pleased to note that it will soon come weekly. I was too busy at our plowing match to devote much time to the GUIDE's interests. The match was a great success.

At our Grain Growers' Association meeting at Normanton school-house last Wednesday, we appointed three crop reporters for our districts, and they will report to you soon and regularly through the summer. It was conceded that our plea for Government ownership of elevators, etc., was greatly strengthened by a feeble address by the Deputy Warehouse Commissioner, Snow, in this district on May 15th.

Yours truly,
CHAS. C. UNDERWOOD
Perdue, Sask.

CONVENTION AT WAPELLA

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—District No. 1 of Saskatchewan held a very successful summer convention at Wapella on July 6th, of which this is a short report. The two following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"We, the grain growers of south-east Saskatchewan here assembled, hereby endorse the position of our Executive in their endeavors to acquire a Government-owned and operated system of elevators and would further instruct our Executive to proceed with their endeavor until their desires are realized.

"That this convention realizing that the scarcity of coal affects us in the eastern part of the province, inasmuch as when part of our farmers suffer, all suffer in consequence. Therefore we endorse the resolution passed by our annual convention the past three years and hereby urge the Provincial Government to take such steps as will give immediate effect to their requests."

At the opening of the afternoon session by President E. N. Hopkins, Mayor Dawson and Dr. Miller, President of the Board of Trade, welcomed the convention to Wapella in two neat addresses. Mr. Hopkins replied on behalf of the convention and introduced Mr. F. W. Green, Organizer of Life Membership work, who made a telling, racy speech that resulted in a satisfactory ingathering of life members. Mr. Hopkins had anticipated

Growers beat the local team. The Grain Growers members who arranged the event have the satisfaction of a successful enterprise and greatly appreciated the help of the Provincial Executive and the fine spirit shown by the citizens.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

"We desire to enter a strong protest on behalf of the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan against any suggested change in the provisions of the Grain Act in respect to the system of distributing cars for handling grain in so far as it would affect the supply of cars to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"No clause in the Act has contributed so much to the protection of farmers as the clauses referred to. Hence the necessity of no change being made that would prejudice the interests of the farmers of the two provinces.

"That necessary changes be made in the system of securing samples for inspection and making report of returns so as to provide that the inspector should not know the name of the shipper, consignee or point of shipment until the grade of grain in the car is determined."

BERT TALMAY,
Wapella, Sask. Sec. of Convention.

HAIL INSURANCE

The Editor:

Dear Sir,—The Cataraqui branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on Wednesday



At Edmonton Fair

pated him in dwelling on our need of self-reliant, serious study of the welfare of the province from a Provincial standpoint and the need of a corps of experts at our disposal who had mastered every detail of our varied interests. He, however, related his experiences and what they had impressed on him and taught him, pleading for a broad-minded, big-hearted way of looking at things like some worthy of such sires as secured our rights and liberties in the past. His apt illustrations and downright sense were keenly appreciated. Mr. E. A. Partridge then addressed the meeting at length to the satisfaction of home-staying members, who were anxious to meet and hear him (see full report of this address elsewhere).

The General Secretary, R. C. Sanderson, gave a resume of our history and possibilities, also affording valuable information as to grades and flour values and prices. In the open part of the meeting Director Murray and others expressed their appreciation of the speakers' efforts and tendered them a hearty vote of thanks. The gentlemen thanked responded briefly, and the convention closed by singing the national anthem. In the evening's entertainment, assumed by the town and carried out to everybody's complete satisfaction, a very pretty children's drill was given by the officers of the Wapella 16th Light Horse. A lunch was also provided in the Agricultural Hall and a baseball match played in which the Grain

evening, July 14th, 1909. A good number were present. After the passing of the minutes, a general discussion took place on the question of universal hail insurance. Every member present was in favor of it. On motion of H. Eastwood and A. H. Nettleton, the following resolution was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to forward the same to headquarters and also a copy to the GUIDE:

"Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding hail insurance at the present time we would strongly urge the Executive to press upon the Government the necessity for a universal hail insurance as being the only effective means of dealing with the problem."

HARRY EASTWOOD,
Baldon, Sask. Secretary.

A SUGGESTION TO THE RAILWAYS

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—After what I saw last week, I began to wonder how much inconvenience the people of Manitoba would stand from the greed of a great corporation without a murmur.

On Wednesday of last week at the Brandon station, I saw train load after train load of people coming into the Brandon Fair, and from what I could learn, one-third at least had stood up all the way from their starting point. One lady said she had stood up since leaving Napinka, nearly a three hours' run.

In the evening I went down to the station for the purpose of going to Souris. The people were then rushing into the cars, though the train did not leave until twelve, for fear they would not get a seat. By eleven o'clock the aisles were all full and the people stood there till we got to Souris, about three hours later, and many were still standing when the train started for the west.

On Thursday an excursion train came into Souris from the Arcola branch, and a great many were standing. Some said they had stood since they left Reston. At Souris three cabooses were added to the train, but not enough to accommodate one-half of those who got on from Souris. So, many of the ladies who got on there had to stand up all the way into Brandon, while some had to stand up all the way from Reston to Brandon. I found a seat myself, but it was on the platform of the hind car, while my legs hung over behind. They charged me full fare, while only part of my body got a ride. The same thing was repeated on Thursday night on the homeward journey.

Though the people are paying 1½c. per mile, as much as we should pay on the regular rate, they are used by the railroads as though they were cattle.

I heard one man suggest that we petition the C.P.R. to fit up some cattle cars for next season, with plank seats, as it would be much pleasanter than the present method of transportation to the fairs. I think this is a question the Grain

Growers might take up at their next convention, for it does not seem to me right after the people have practically built the road, they are herded into a car like cattle when they want to go to a fair.

Yours truly,
JOXY MOXY.

A WEEKLY VISITOR

The Editor:

Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to see in your June issue that you are making the GUIDE a weekly at an early date. I have very carefully read the few numbers I have received of the GUIDE and always with much interest and profit, and I am looking forward with much pleasure to a weekly visit of this paper. Wishing you every success in making it a weekly,

I am, faithfully yours,
W. J. TREGILLUS.

Commander Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, never starts on one of his exploring expeditions without receiving all sorts of packages from cranks—cowhide and underwear, tea tablets, medicated boots, and what not. A few days before the start of his last trip a Club acquaintance wired him to expect an important package by express. The package came. It was labelled "To be opened at the farthest point north." Peary opened it at once, however. It was a small keg inscribed "Axle grease for the pole."

Buying Goods By Mail With No Risk To The Purchaser

There is no longer any trepidation on the part of Western people in ordering their entire supplies by mail, through the medium of the Eaton catalogue. The Eaton system has thrived for many years, gaining thousands of friends annually, being improved continuously, and ever nearing the goal of perfection.

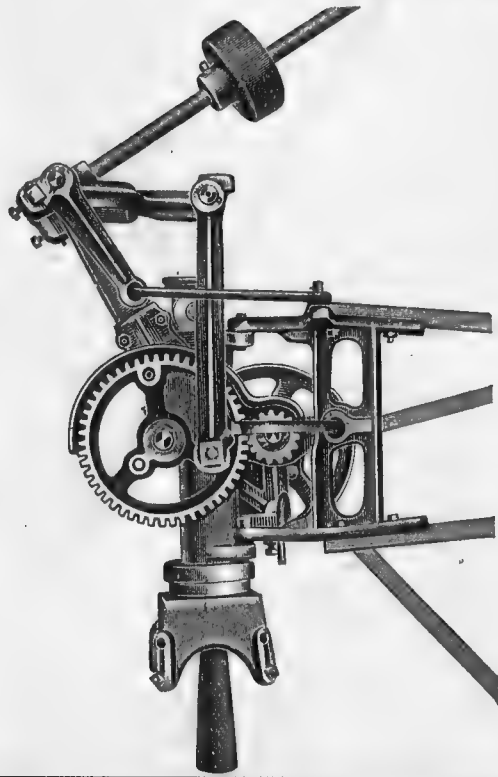
Our prices are only made possible by our remarkable buying powers. We are able to handle such enormous quantities of goods, through our two stores, that we receive the manufacturers' lowest prices. As we are content with a small percentage of profit, to facilitate quick turnovers, it is only reasonable that our prices are the lowest consistent with absolutely reliable goods.

The well known Eaton Guarantee stands back of every dollar's worth of goods we sell—"If the goods are unsatisfactory for any reason, we will be pleased to refund the purchase money and pay the charges both ways, upon receipt of the unsatisfactory articles."

Our only selling agent is our catalogue and it is sent entirely free of charge. It contains everything necessary for farm, home and personal use, and the illustrations and descriptions contained in it are absolutely reliable.

Do not fail to write for it if your name is not already on our mailing list.

THE DIAMOND "E" STEEL WINDMILL



The features of our windmill are durability, efficiency for heavy work, and perfect self-government, together with simplicity of design and convenience of adjustment. It is very easily erected and does not require any skilled labor. It is absolutely self-governing and self-regulating, being equipped with the graduated weight governor. It will turn itself out of gear when the wind is too high for a mill to run with safety to the machinery.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every Diamond "E" Windmill, properly put together and cared for according to instructions, will run in as light a wind and endure as hard a service as any mill made; and that our towers when put together and anchored according to our instructions will stand without damage all winds which do not damage surrounding buildings or trees. This guarantee holds good for one year.

8 foot Windmill - Weight 425 lbs. - Price \$26.50
10 foot " " 525 " " 37.50

TOWERS

30 foot, No. 1 Tower. Weight 525 lbs. Price \$30.00
40 " No. 1 " " 675 " " 40.00
30 " No. 2 " " 600 " " 33.60
40 " No. 2 " " 775 " " 45.75

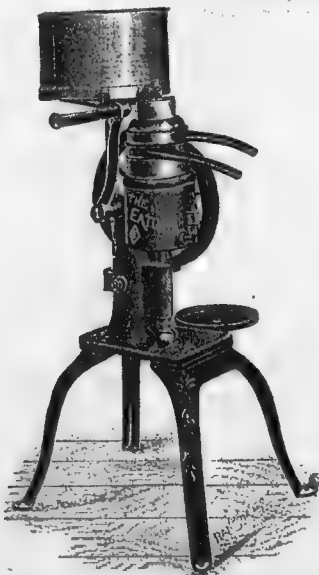
OUR FARM IMPLEMENTS

Although we only began selling farming implements last spring the Eaton implements have already won a reputation for themselves, by virtue of the excellence of their construction and the extreme lowness of the price.

We particularly emphasize the exceptional value of our Imperial Farm Wagon at \$65.00, and our Mower at \$44.75.

Full descriptions and faithful illustrations of both these articles will be found on page 293 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

The Eatonia Cream Separator



This Separator is simple in construction and easy of operation, having very few parts and no unnecessary wearing points. The gearing is of the very highest grade and the best material only is used in its construction. Full directions for setting up and operating are sent with each machine. Every Separator is fully guaranteed and you are at perfect liberty to use the machine for 30 days and return it to us at our expense if it is not entirely satisfactory, and we will refund purchase money and transportation charges.

The No. 3 Separator has a capacity of 350 to 375 lbs. of milk per hour and is suitable for a dairy of 12 or more cows.

Price \$45.00 Shipping Weight 200 lbs.

Everything for the Thresherman

The harvest will very soon commence and it is well to have everything in readiness in advance. Tank pumps, belting, suction hose, and endless belts are illustrated and fully described on page 291 of our Spring and Summer catalogue.

The Diamond "E" Oils have made for themselves a splendid reputation and the prices are the very lowest consistent with first class quality.

We have a special drill shirt at 50c., made in our own factory, which we absolutely guarantee the best shirt made at anything like the price. It is shown on page 132 of the catalogue.

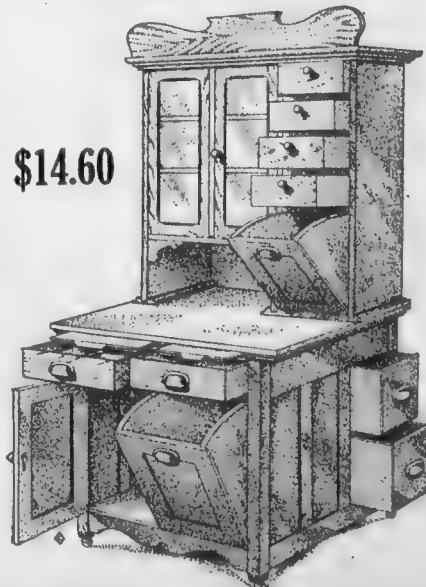
Smocks, Overalls and Mitts are all shown in great variety, to suit all needs and at prices which mean a considerable saving.

The Eaton Baking Cabinet is a Labor Saver

A kitchen cabinet is no longer a luxury enjoyed only by the fortunate wife of the well-to-do farmer or business man. The Kitchen cabinet has risen to the rank of an absolute necessity in every home in town or country.

The Eaton Kitchen Cabinet is the very best moderately priced cabinet we have seen or heard of. It is compactly built, has every possible labor saving device, and, as well, is a handsome piece of furniture. It will save a busy woman countless steps during a morning's baking and provides a neat and handy place for keeping all baking supplies absolutely free from dampness or dust.

The Cabinet is 40 inches wide, 27 inches deep, and 70 inches high, made in well seasoned hardwood, varnished finish; upper part fitted with sugar bin, four drawers and enclosed glass door cupboard; lower part has one large size flour bin, two cutlery drawers, one deep cupboard, also one large baking board and one cutting board, which slide in below top of lower case. Complete in every detail. \$14.80



\$14.60

Our
Midsummer
Sale ends
August 15th

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

Write for our
Grocery
Catalogue.
Sent Free

Co-operative News

ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVELY



A GREAT deal of attention is being paid nowadays to the organization of the farmers, and the reading public who has never heard of the associations which have grown so rapidly in the last five years, is realizing what tremendous strides have been made in this direction. Secretary Wilson's report, which appeared at the beginning of the year, tells concisely of the spreading of co-operative organizations, and gives a closer approximation of the large number of farmers that are actually members of some form of co-operative association, than has ever before been officially recognized. This report of the Secretary illustrates the unlimited field of development which is the specific privilege of a democracy of the people. There is a growth in the actual functions of government which no hide-bound conservative may deny and which no intelligent radical can afford to overlook. The services of the Department of Agriculture at Washington are a significant indication of the sort of thing government can do and will do within increasing scope and effectiveness for a long time between here and Socialism. Mr. Roosevelt thinks it is worth while for the government to encourage co-operation among farmers. Good! The government is already telling the farmer how to make better crops, how to make money, and now it would show him how to escape from the trusts and railroads. These farmers' organizations, by the way, as the readers of the GUIDE know, are just as much in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law as are the labor unions which are under Mr. Roosevelt's displeasure. They boycott the railroad line of grain elevators and other institutions which have hitherto exploited them mercilessly. It is to be admitted, however, that their method is a better one than the method of the unionists. The co-operative movement, however, is in no sense the work of Mr. Roosevelt or of the republican party. It is a movement which has grown to the dimensions so recently discovered by Secretary Wilson, not only without any help from Washington, but in spite of the policies of the Washington government.

Secretary Wilson's report is as follows:

"Farmers' economic co-operation in the United States has developed enormously during the period under review, and it is safe to say that at the present time more than half of the 6,100,000 farms are represented in economic co-operation; the fraction is much larger if it is based on the total number of medium and better sorts of farmers, to which the co-operators mostly belong.

"The most prominent object of co-operation is insurance, in which about 2,000 associations have probably 2,000,000 member. This kind of insurance costs the farmers only a few cents per hundred dollars of risk above the actual losses.

"The co-operative creameries number more than 1,900, and the cheese factories about 260, the membership of the two classes being very large and representing an immense number of cows.

"With the exception of insurance, the greatest success in the farmers' co-operative movement is in selling. Associations to regulate, promote, and manage the details of selling the products of co-operating farmers are found in all parts of the United States. There is co-operation for selling by fruit growers, vegetable growers, nut growers, berry growers, by live-stock men, by the producers of cotton and tobacco, wheat, sweet potatoes, flax, oats, eggs, poultry, and honey. Farmers co-operate to sell milk for city supply, to sell wool, cantaloupes, celery, cauliflower, citrus fruits, apples, and so on with a long list.

"Co-operative buying is conducted by about 650 stores in this country, a majority of which are mostly owned by farmers. This is chiefly the result of a very recent movement. Another form of co-operation for buying is based on the discount plan, as carried on by the granges, farmers' clubs, and various other associations of farmers with co-operative buying as either a primary or secondary object.

Things bought in this way are all sorts of store goods; potatoes, wheat, etc., for seed; coal and wood, and a great variety of farm and family supplies.

"Warehousing is conducted by farmers on the co-operative plan with success, particularly for the storage of wheat and corn. A co-operative cotton-warehousing movement is of recent date.

"Co-operative telephone service has permeated vast regions, and the co-operative feature has kept the cost at the lowest figure, both of equipment and of service.

"Co-operative irrigation is carried on by many thousands of associations in the arid and semi-arid regions.

"The progress of farmers in forming expanding associations of an educational and semi-economic character has made great advances during the period under review. These associations are national in their scope, or are confined to state lines or to sections within states, and are devoted to the interchange of ideas and experiences, the assembling of information for common benefit, the holding of competitive exhibitions of products, the devising of plans for the common good, and business of a like character, and are concerned with special subjects, such as horticulture, floriculture, dairying, plant-breeding, live-stock breeding, poultry breeding, the scientific aspects of breeding forestry, agricultural education, fraternal associations with incidental educational and economic features, seed breeding, agriculture, vegetable growing under glass, and the nursery business.

"Important associations of the social sort, with incidental economic features, are farmers' clubs, many hundreds of which exist.

"Altogether the number of farmers' co-operative economic associations must be fully 75,000, and may easily be many more, with a membership rising above 3,000,000 without counting duplicates.

"Contrary to his reputation, the farmer is a great organizer, and he has achieved remarkable and enormous successes in many lines of economic co-operation in which the people of other occupations have either made no beginning at all or have nearly if not completely failed.

In summing up his report, Mr. Wilson says:

"The foregoing review of agriculture in the United States during the last dozen years and of the progress made by the farmer has necessarily been highly condensed, and from it has been omitted a vast amount of information which, being in the form of details, would detract from the review as it stands. Enough has been presented, however, to establish the fact that agriculture has made wonderful progress and permanent advancement, and that the farmer in results of information, intelligence and industry has thriven mightily. The progress that has been made is in the direction leading to popular and national welfare, to the sustenance of any future population, as well as to a larger efficiency of the farmer in matters of wealth production, and saving, and in establishing himself and his family in more pleasant ways of living."

The report of the Country Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, indicates in a most decisive manner the need of more co-operative effort among the farmers. The commission found the three most pressing needs of the farmer to be:

"First, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

"Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

"Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, demanding unanimously.

"To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill-health."

On the need of organization, the report places greatest emphasis. While stating that "there has never been a time when the American farmer is as well off as he is

to-day, the commission finds, however, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities."

Thirty public hearings were held, which farmers and farmers' wives from forty states attended, and 130,000 sets of questions were sent out from the Department of Agriculture. It is on the information received through these channels that the Commission bases its report.

In his message to Congress of February 7th, Mr. Roosevelt says: "Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement."

"The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan."

CO-OPERATION FOR BACON TRADE

Alex. McNeill, who has done much for Co-operation in Fruit, Advocates this Policy

THERE has been a falling off not only in the quantity but the quality of Ontario bacon hogs. Why? Simply because, all things considered, many of the farmers who have been raising hogs would rather not raise them at the price offered by the pork packers. Many of the farmers are still raising bacon hogs. These are men who are specially skilled, or who have cheap feed, or who keep on breeding hogs as a matter of habit. The man who is making close calculations, and whose time and grain is worth current prices, finds that hog raising—except to a very limited extent—does not pay as well as other things which he can do.

As you point out, up to the time that the hog is ready for the knife, the Ontario farmer has the advantage over the Dane. The slightly higher price of Danish bacon does not offset this. This brings the difficulty to the curing of the bacon.

If a commission had power to examine the details of the pork packers' business in Ontario with all the books and the sworn statements of officials and owners before him, I venture to say that the finding of the commission would be:

1st. The cost of assembling the hogs at the Canadian bacon curing factory is many times greater than in the case of Danish bacon.

2nd. The factory cost of curing Canadian bacon is only slightly more than Danish.

3rd. The cost of marketing Canadian is somewhat greater than in the case of Danish bacon.

4th. The quality of the Canadian hog is not, on the average, as good as the Danish.

5th. The profits of the Canadian packers are very large, but not exorbitant.

The last item, the profits of the pork packer, although irritating to the hog raiser, is really of less importance than any other feature of the case. The cost of assembling the hogs and the small percentage of hogs suitable for bacon production, constitutes the real economic waste, and these wastes cannot be prevented so far as I can see, unless we imitate the Danes and make the business of the pork packing co-operative. Under the co-operative methods, the army of hog-buyers would disappear. These have all to be paid out of the pork business, and what it takes to support them would go a long way towards paying a dividend on the capital invested in the industry. These men have no place in the Danish co-operative bacon factories. Nor would they here, with a similar system in existence. Another great saving would be in freights. Under co-operative methods the hogs would be produced in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

Again the right kind of hog would be produced. The manager of the factory

would be associated permanently with those who supplied his factory with hogs and could give constant and effective criticism of the type and feeding of the stock. This is by all means the most needed reform, but one that will not come under the present methods. At present the packers buy one hundred hogs, out of which they get a few of excellent type, more that will just pass for the Wiltshire cut, and probably 30 per cent. of undesirables, too light, too heavy, too fat or wrong type. This meat costs as much to produce as Wiltshire bacon, but must be sold in competition with low cost meat to dispose of it. The packers do not want these undesirable types, but must take them to get any of the right type.

It is all very well to say the farmer ought to raise the right type of hog, and the packer ought to pay him for doing so; but the fact is, that under the present system, neither party will do as he ought. This fact is impressed by years of experience among our most intelligent farmers, our astute packers, and with a most liberal educational policy on the part of the Government.

It will be difficult to establish a co-operative packing house concern in Ontario. But difficult as it may be it offers the only solution to the problem. Those who wish to improve the bacon industry for the good of the people will bend all their energies towards the co-operative methods. It is the only salvation.

A. McNEILL, in the Sun.

SAYS GOVERNMENT MAY ENTER COAL BUSINESS

Significant Threat of Hon. Richard McBride in British Columbia Legislature Recently

VICTORIA.—In the Legislature today during a heated debate on the proposal to make a newly incorporated company sell coal to the public at the prices it sold to agents, a proposal finally withdrawn, the premier stated that perhaps the time would come when the Government would go into the business in competition with the coal companies in an effort to reduce the price, as general conditions would not permit of the venture now.

He stated that no action had been taken by the Dominion Government upon the resolution passed by the Legislature last year for appointment of a commission under the Department of Trade and Commerce to inquire into the coal combine in British Columbia. The Liberals retorted that inquiry was a duty the local and not the Federal, Government owed to the people.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties:—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

The Wonderful 20th Century Lamp

**Burns More Air Than Coal Oil
No Smoke! No Dirt! No Danger!**

This lamp is one of the wonders of the age. Will give the Farmers all over the country a moveable light better and cheaper than electricity.

We can put one of our burners on any ordinary lamp, and make the same oil supply give forth a hundred candle power.

If you have a fancy lamp give us the diameter of the font and we can fit it up with new font and burner.



Price of lamp complete, Brass Stand, Burner, Mantle, Glass and Shade

\$5.50 - Burner with Mantle and Glass **\$3.50**

Shipped securely packed C.O.D. by express.

Let us have your order now for shipment after October 1st, or earlier if desired.

PAYNTER BROS. Departmental Store **TANTALLON, Sask.**

FARM LANDS WANTED

LAND OWNERS, ATTENTION!

We want tracts of land—one to twenty thousand acres. We have American buyers wanting to purchase. List your lands now.

We want more land direct from the owners. Large tracts preferred. We want particularly a tract of 10,000 acres, and also a tract of 20,000 acres. Send legal description, prices, terms and full particulars. Address

G. ALLEN & CO. 306 Somerset Building, WINNIPEG
Headquarters for Wild Lands and Improved Farms for Sale

HERO

Grain Separators

For the Farmers and Dealers



The Hero will separate your wheat from wild oats. It will clean all kinds of grain faster and better than any fanning mill on the market. It is sold by good dealers all through the Northwest. If you do not find the HERO in your town, write to us. Remember, the HERO has the only perfect separating device on the market.

Ask for the HERO, take no other

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HERO M'FG CO.

Limited

Jackson Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

FOR SALE

Three beautiful homes in Crescentwood, from \$8,500.00 to \$10,000.00 each.

Thirteen acres fronting on Panet Road, about three miles East, \$400.00 per acre. All plowed and fenced. Would make an excellent market garden proposition.

Several blocks of vacant lots in South and West end, all within City limits, from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per ft. on your own terms.

Farmers desirous of making an investment in City property should inspect these properties while visiting Winnipeg. If you have any Farm or City property for sale, mail particulars at once.

WILLIAM GRASSIE

54 Atkins Building, 221 McDermot Ave.

P.O. Box 645 Winnipeg Phone 5327

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

THE WORLD'S STANDARD



De Laval Cream Separators are the highest type of farm implement made and invariably prove the most profitable of farm investments. They are guaranteed to be in every way as represented and to fulfil every claim made as a condition of their acceptance by the purchaser. They are sold on as sound a basis as a government bond and their prestige is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

The buyer who puts his money into any other separator today and continually wastes some of his product through its use must surely do so without knowledge of the up-to-date De Laval machine, the opportunity for which knowledge is free for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Co.

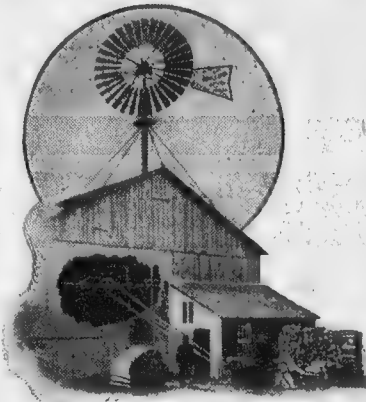
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

CATER'S PUMPS

STAR WINDMILLS

From Factory to Farmer without the middleman's profit

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps for hand and windmill use, at reduced prices. Over 15,000 now in use in the west. Write for catalogue.



14-ft. Star Power Mill with 8-ft. Floor Grinders Only \$160

13-ft. Star Power Mill with Mast Grinder. Only \$110

12-ft. Star Power Mill with mast grinder. Only \$100

8-ft. Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower Only \$80

All Power Mills are fitted with Upright Shafting, Guy Rods and Turn Buckles, ready for erection.

ADDRESS

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works

Dept. S.

BRANDON, MAN.

VACATION TIME—LOW FARES

To EASTERN CITIES, for SUMMER HOLIDAYS
Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"

"THE DULUTH EXPRESS"

DAILY

DAILY

17.10k Lv. Winnipeg Ar. 9.25k

17.10k Lv. Winnipeg Ar. 9.25k

10.15k Ar. Pt. Arthur Lv. 16.20k

7.30k Ar. Duluth Lv. 19.10k

These trains connect at Winnipeg with trains from the West
First Class Sleeping Cars—Longer, Higher and Wider Berths
Unexcelled Dining Car Service
Choice of Rail and Lake Routes



Ask any Canadian Northern Railway Agent for further particulars, or write:

C. W. COOPER

General Passenger Agent

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A South African Land Warrant

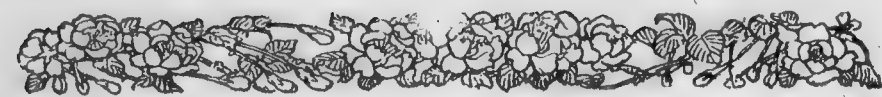


Entitles the holder to locate 320 acres of land at less than \$2.00 per acre.
They afford an excellent opportunity for those who have exhausted their homestead rights.



WRITE US FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PRICES

MacMILLAN & VOLLANS, Brokers, WINNIPEG



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Advertising rates on application.

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter.

Change of copy and new matter must be received not later than Tuesday of each week.

Volume II.

AUGUST 7th, 1909.

Number 1.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, which for thirteen issues has reached its subscribers as a monthly, with the present issue begins its career as a weekly. Thirteen months ago we set out to achieve what has never been attempted—to establish a journal that would deal exclusively with the economic, social and educational side of farm life, managed and controlled by farmers, and having for its primary object the betterment of the conditions in the home life of our rural population.

Our readers must judge of the measure of our success; but in whatever degree this success has been attained, it has been chiefly due to the welcome and support given by the officers of the different Grain Growers' and Farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces, together with the hearty co-operation of the Grain Growers generally.

In the success of the Grain Growers' Guide, we have exemplified what can be accomplished in other lines of activities by the common people, in the application of the principle of co-operation.

If the Guide has, in a measure, justified its existence and met the expectations of its supporters as a monthly, its usefulness as a weekly ought to be increased fourfold.

Elevator Combine Shows Its Hand

During the past few months, the Law Amendments Committee of the Grain Exchange, as stated by President Baird in a recent interview in the "Free Press," has been at work amending the rules governing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

This Amendment came up for final discussion at a general meeting of the exchange, held July 26th. From the interviews that have appeared since in the daily papers it is quite clear that a struggle is on between the Elevator Companies on the one hand and the Commission Men and Track Buyers on the other. This has arisen over the Commission Rule.

The Commission Rule as it formerly stood, established the rates of commission for handling wheat, oats, barley and flax, at 1c. per bushel. It prevented any Commission Merchant or Track Buyer from employing Agents at country points for securing shipments of grain, except upon a salary basis, which was so high that no dealer could take advantage of it. This favored the Elevator Companies to a very great extent.

The chief business of a country Elevator ten years ago was to purchase street grain. That was the purpose for which they were built and operated.

Conditions have changed very much, however, since that time. Where ten years ago perhaps 95% of our grain was marketed on street, now

fully 60% of it is marketed in carlots.

The Elevator Companies, as every farmer knows, bent every energy to prevent the farmers loading on track. They fought against the car distribution clause when it was introduced. They have tried at different times since, with the assistance of the railways, to get it changed, that the Elevators might get more cars and the farmers less. Since they could not prevent the shipment of grain in carlots, they openly commenced to handle it on commission.

In securing this grain they are at a very great advantage over the Commission Men, from the fact that they have Agents in every Elevator in the country, whose business it now is to get track wheat—as much—or even more—as it is to buy street wheat.

The Commission Men and Track Buyers, feeling the effect of this unfair advantage possessed by the Elevators endeavored to have the rule changed to permit them to employ Agents at country points at a remuneration of 1/4c. per bushel, to get the carlots offering for sale or on consignment.

When the Commission Rule was up for Amendment, the Commission Men and Track Buyers tried to get this change put through. The Elevator people, who are the strongest factor in the Exchange, not only refused them this reasonable request, but brought in an Amendment to do away with the Com-

mission charge on grain altogether for one year.

They were able to do this, through the number of votes they controlled on the Exchange. Some of these Elevator Companies hold as many as six or eight seats, where one or two would give them all the trading privileges they require. They were also supported in this by several bankers and other gentlemen in the City of Winnipeg, who have seats on the Exchange, but who had no direct interest in the matter at hand, other than voting with the Elevator magnates because they happened to belong to the same "social set."

The purpose of this move on the part of the Elevator Companies is quite clear. They can handle farmer's carlots at 1/2c. per bushel commission or even for nothing, as they will offer to do, and still make a profit. How can they do this? In the first place, a large part of this grain passes through their elevators at the point of shipment. In that case they earn the handling charge upon it, and secure also whatever dockage they are able to get on the grain when it is being placed in the Elevator by the farmer.

In the second case—when they get this grain, it is diverted to their own Terminal Elevators at Fort William. It might be pointed out here that practically every Elevator Company operating in the country has its own Terminal Elevator at Fort William or Port Arthur. Storage charges in these Terminal Elevators are more than double what the same service is East of the Great Lakes.

From this it can be readily seen that they can handle the grain for nothing on consignment, and by securing control of it, enabling them to skillfully manipulate it, they can make more out of it, several times it may be, than the Commission Dealer would get on his 1c. per bushel.

As one Elevator Magnate stated the other day, "there is no such a thing as street grain in Manitoba now, and the Elevator men must protect themselves against the Commission men." The form that protection takes is to abolish the rate of commission, and thus drive the Commission Men, who had only his 1c. per bushel to rely on, out of business. It is in short, an effort on the part of the combined Elevator owners, to secure control of the carlots of grain that have been going to the commission men in the past, by bribing the farmer to give it to them through reducing the cost of handling it.

THE EFFECT

There can be only one result to this. If the Commission Men and Track Buyers are put out of business, the only semblance of competition that exists to-day in the trade is swept away. That the Elevator people can accomplish their end, if the farmers generally allow themselves to be hoodwinked by them, is undoubted.

Such a result would be disastrous, not only to the farmer, but to the business community generally; for if the Elevator Trust succeed in driving out the only competitors they have, they will have the supreme control of the grain trade, which is our staple industry, and it

does not require very much foresight to see, that if this comes about their position will be stronger than ever.

Actual experience has proved in every country that when a Trust like this gets its tentacles spread into every community, it is difficult to dislodge. It takes its toll, regardless of the public interest or public right.

THE REMEDY

Where does the remedy lie for this very serious situation? There is no doubt that the Elevator people as they have openly boasted, expect that they can purchase the farmers' support by offering to handle their grain at practically nothing. If they have judged the farming community right, they can undoubtedly succeed.

They can be frustrated by every farmer refusing absolutely to send his grain to them, or sell it to them, no matter how attractive an offer they might hold out. The farmers must be warned against the demands so often made by the Local Elevator Operator, that grain put into their Elevator must be sent to their Company.

The Grain Act is very distinct on this point, and the farmer who puts his grain into the Elevator as a convenience for loading it, is under no obligation to that Company to ship to them, and can demand his grain when he offers to pay the charges that may be against it.

Every farmer should get this idea burned into his mind, and not only refuse to deal with the Elevator people, when he has a carlot of grain to sell, but get every one of his neighbors to do the same.

The GUIDE has no quarrel with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as an Exchange. It is a convenience for gathering crop reports from other parts of the world, market conditions, and for drafting rules that facilitate and simplify business dealings.

As we have often pointed out, however, the Exchange is being used by the Elevator Interests that seem to dominate it, to further their own particular ends, with the result that the nefarious methods of the Elevator Trust bring suspicion and condemnation upon the Exchange and its members.

The demand for the Royal Grain Commission arose from the methods pursued by the Elevator Companies in dealing with the farmers at country points. The pooling of receipts at country points is not forgotten by the farmers—heavy dockage and unfair grading and low prices paid when the farmers had to sell—who could not help themselves, are also not forgotten.

Every injustice and every disturbance in the trade that has taken place since grain commenced to be marketed in Manitoba, can be traced to this Elevator Monopoly.

The farmers of this country owe nothing to the Elevator Trust, and we have confidence enough in them to believe that they will not be bought over by them now. The Commission Men and Track Buyers certainly owe nothing to this Trust either. They have helped in the past to carry the suspicion and sin arising from its methods, and it commences to look as if they were getting tired of carrying the load.

Making the Price of Wheat in Liverpool and London

The "Northwestern Miller," of a recent date, contains the following dispatch:

"The London market, July 17th. This market is getting offers of new Manitoba wheat, as far forward as next December. Today offers of One Northern run around 41s. 6d. per qr. of 480 lbs. Russian shippers are offering more freely for shipment about two months hence, but on the whole the prospect for cheap wheat in the coming crop year is not rosy."

On the same date, Manitoba No. 1 Northern, was sold in London to arrive at 49s. per 480 lbs.; a difference of 7s. 6d. per qr.—22½c. per bushel.

July 17th, in Liverpool—No. 2 Northern, spot cash, 140 2-5c. per bushel; October-November delivery 120 3-8c. per bushel—a difference of a fraction over 20c. per bushel.

June 22nd, in Liverpool—No. 2 Northern, Manitoba spot cash, 136 1-3c. per bushel; October-November delivery, 117 1-14c. per bushel—a difference of a fraction over 19c. per bushel.

That this abnormal difference in price was not due to market conditions is shown by the fact that that same day Australian spot cash sold at 135c. per bushel—a cargo shipped on the 15th of July (would reach Liverpool late in September) sold 132c.; Argentine, cash, 135c.—cargo loading, 133 1-8c.; showing a difference between cash and future in the case of Australia and Argentine of about 2c. a bushel, while that of Manitoba in June was 19c., and 20c. in July. The only explanation is that the Combine which controls the grain trade of Western Canada is offering our wheat at a low price to make a basis for purchasing when the new crop is offered, and having control of the storage, both interior and terminal, they have no fears of any competitors.

How do our grain growers like the system that permits a few large mills and a group of speculating elevator owners to make the price of the new crop in Liverpool as early as June?

"Financial Post" on the Home Bank of Canada

The "Financial Post," of Toronto, one of the leading financial journals of Canada, has this to say of the Home Bank:—"At the Annual Meeting held last week, an interesting departure in the bank's progress was eulogised by a Western director and shareholder in the person of John Kennedy, Vice-President of the Grain Growers' Company. The latter body is a farmers' union as it were, and comprises a membership of 30,000. It has made close relations with the Home Bank, which has assisted the farmer in the West in an effort to secure the best prices obtainable for his produce. While other banks have been making a point of securing the accounts of elevator companies and other middlemen, as it were, the Home Bank has been getting into close touch with the fountain head of the great Western crop—the farmer."

The above statement from a paper having the financial standing

of the "Financial Post," is significant and suggests a line of thought that our farming community ought to take seriously. As stated in the above extract, banks have been in the habit of attaching themselves to one or more large corporations. The Bank of Montreal finances the C.P.R., the Bank of Commerce the C.N.R., the Bank of Ottawa lumber interests and several of our other banks finance, or make a specialty of accounts of grain firms and elevator companies. They dispose of their stock largely in blocks to Corporations and men of wealth, and naturally shape their policy to meet the interests of these people. All have branches scattered all over the country to secure deposits from farmers and the working classes, and use that money to carry the large corporations which thrive on exploiting the very class whose surplus earnings furnish them the sinews of war. In other words, the money of the masses is used for the benefit of the few.

As stated by the "Financial Post," the policy of the Home Bank is "getting into close touch with the fountain head of the great Western crop—the farmer," by cultivating business relations with them, giving them an opportunity to become shareholders and thus have a voice in shaping its policy. They offer the same security to depositors as other banks, and farmers who invest their surplus earnings in their stock or place them in the bank for safe keeping, will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money is helping to develop the farm industry rather than "develop" corporations.

The strongest allies the elevator combine has in its efforts to maintain a monopoly of the grain trade, are the managers of country banks.

The Grain Growers have organized an avenue for disposing of their grain without passing through the elevators. The greatest "knockers" that company has are the managers of branch banks. Naturally, banks that carry elevator companies would want to divert grain to their proteges, but that is no reason why bank managers should descend to the level of the street grain buyer and misrepresent the credit of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to farmers whose accounts they carry, in order to secure their grain for the elevator company whom they represent.

At the recent meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, where steps have been taken to annihilate the Grain Commission houses, the Winnipeg bank managers were there to help their burial.

Crop Reports from Strathcona

Mr. Rice Sheppard, writing from Strathcona, Alberta, says:—"I was asked to let you know the condition of the crops in this part of the province. I am not prepared to give you a correct account of quantities of different grains, but must say that wheat will be much less than last season, both spring and winter. We have a larger acreage of oats and barley, but this crop will be under the average. Timothy hay will be a disappointing crop; I put it at one ton per acre, and that is a liberal estimate.

Wild hay is fairly good, but much cannot be cut on account of water. We intend to get you more correct reports in future if possible, and hope to appoint committees for that purpose."

Neepawa Gets a Bank

W. H. Machaffie, Western Manager of the Home Bank, was in Neepawa recently, completing arrangements for starting a branch of the Home Bank there, which will be open for business before the 1st of September, 1909. Some seventy or eighty farmers in that district have subscribed for upwards of three hundred shares in the Home Bank, which insures to them profitable business from the commencement.

Send In Your Photographs

The GUIDE proposes to make a prominent feature of publishing photographs of farm homes, farm buildings, and farm scenes, and would regard it as a favor if our friends would send us such photos. After we have made an illustration from them for the press, the photographs will be returned in each case.

The Board of Directors of Manitoba Agricultural College announce the appointment of Prof. L. J. Smith, of Michigan Agricultural

College, as Professor of Mechanics.

Professor Smith is a graduate of Michigan State College, of Canadian parentage, and has filled the position of Chief of the Department of Agricultural Mechanics in the Michigan Agricultural College for the past three years. Before entering college, he took a full collegiate institute course, afterwards entering the shops of a large mechanical engineering company, where he spent considerable time and had much valuable experience. Since taking charge of the work in Michigan, he has given special attention to such questions affecting the mechanics of agriculture as the installation of water supplies for farm buildings and the construction and use of lightning rods. He has also given special attention to the management and operation of farm motors.

In Michigan State College, Prof. Smith has been regarded as one of the most popular members of the staff, and has taken an active interest in all the college organizations of the student body, including the Y.M.C.A. A short time ago he visited Manitoba, and, after carefully considering the equipment and possibilities of the Manitoba Agricultural College, decided to accept the position which has been offered to him. He will commence his new duties at an early date.



Elevator Men vs. Commission Men

War on the Grain Exchange—Elevator Interests Abolish the One Cent per Bushel Commission Rule—Commission Dealers are Angry

WHAT promises to be a bitter fight between the elevator interests and the commission merchants of the Grain Exchange, started yesterday afternoon, when by a majority vote, the commission on wheat, oats and barley of one cent per bushel was revoked, and commission men are now at liberty to handle farmers' shipments at cost or at a loss.

"The commission rule of one cent," said one of those interested today, "dates back to the proper organization of the Grain Exchange, and was considered fair and reasonable by both the farming interests and grain men, so much so that two years ago, when the Grain Growers' Association took up the matter of a grain combine, they stated that the commission rule was one of the just protections to the farmers, as grain men were entitled to one cent per bushel. Now it is purely a grain man's fight, the commission men claiming the right to have country agents on a commission basis of one quarter cent. per bushel, and desiring the commission of one cent per bushel to remain, while the elevator interests, probably in an attempt to drive out the small grain man, desired half-cent commission to apply on all consignments, knowing that half cent per bushel is not sufficient to do business and live. The trade of wheat handling being in its infancy, it was easier to gobble it up now than later on. What constitutes the difference between the elevator men and commission men is that the elevator companies buy at elevator points in wagon load and on track by car lot, and even on street, as well as soliciting consignments and paying one man at each point to attend to all operations at a salary of \$70 to \$80 per month during the grain season, while commission men under the rules of the Exchange were prohibited from having country agents except on a salary basis, which was too high to pay expenses nine times out of ten. The demand of the commission men for

agents at one quarter of a cent per bushel was considered reasonable by all, except those connected with the elevator concerns who controlled the vote at yesterday's meeting. It is generally understood that this is only the beginning of what promised to be the greatest fight ever planned for the control of handling the grain trade by elevator men, as it is possible for the same interests on eliminating the smaller commission men, to pass rules and regulations making absolute their position as controlling interest which in the past has been checked by legislation and restrictions by bylaws."

"The Grain Exchange has met the views of the farmers," said an elevator man today. "Why shouldn't grain dealers, elevator men or anybody else not be allowed to handle grain at a commission of less than one cent per bushel? That is what the new order means: that is what the farmers contended for not long ago. The rule is in force today, and the commission men will just have to cut their cloth according to the new rule. Freedom is proclaimed in the new rule. Why should anybody kick? If the farmer gets his grain handled cheaper, he will not be the loser."

Not Discussing It

Mr. Black, Manager of the Ogilvie Co., was seen today by a Tribune reporter, and was asked to give his views on the revoking of the commission rule, but he positively refused to say anything.

No Change

"The situation of the opposing forces remains unchanged, and until there is a meeting of commission men, every one seems to be at sea," said a commission man to the Tribune this morning. "The fight is only begun, but until there is a unanimous decision as to what arrangements will be made for handling the crop, I expect nearly all the members will charge but half a cent per bushel commission, which barely pays for our

office expenses. At any rate," he said, "if the elevator interest can make dividends on hard work and no return, so can we, and the commission men will be in the field after the grain shippers' business stronger than ever." A monopoly of the grain trade exists in no country in the world, and we are not disposed to lie down and take any whipping; in fact, I should say that the commission rule is the farmers' protection as well as the small dealers'.

Asked as to whether any commission rule existed now, he replied, "None whatever; you can call it suspension or what you like, but the fact is it's gone to the great beyond, never to return until a majority vote says so."

The Commission Man's Side

Discussing the article in yesterday's Tribune, concerning the difficulties between the elevator men and the track buyers of the grain exchange, a commission man said today:

"The whole trouble devolves on the notorious commission rule, which has already figured in the courts and was given such publicity a short time ago. This commission rule, since its inception, has caused untold trouble to all interests in the Grain Exchange, having already brought several of its members before the Royal Grain Commission, before the courts; even within the shadow of the prison bars and one or more have sought relief in exile in foreign climes.

"While the operation of the old commission rule is suspended for one year, yet it is difficult to say whether its suspension will effect the operation of track buyers more than though the old commission rule was still in operation; but the real difficulty lies in the fact that the elevator interests have power to enforce or suspend this or any other rule at their will.

"The request on the part of the commission dealers and track buyers, to have representatives at country points, at a fair rate of remuneration to their agents, was a reasonable one, and the cancellation of this privilege simply means that the track buyers and commission dealers, who supply the only real competition at country points, will be eliminated from the trade, leaving the elevator interests in the entire monopoly of the grain trade at shipping points throughout Western Canada.

"It is well understood that the commission men and track buyers will make a concerted effort, using whatever means they consider necessary to obtain absolute freedom to engage representatives at country points and the re-establishment of the rates of commission which have prevailed for the last seven years, which rates were recommended by the finding of the Royal Grain Commission and which were entirely satisfactory to the producers of grain in this country.

"The recent action of the elevator interests in practically abolishing this commission rule reveals a startling state of affairs and is of concern, not only to the commission men and track buyers immediately interested, but to the whole country at large. One of the curses of our Canadian commercialism is the strong tendency to monopoly. This looks like an effort to create an absolute elevator monopoly of the grain trade, which is the staple industry of the country.

"By way of emphasizing the foregoing, the statement of an elevator magnate, made a day or so ago, may be quoted. He said he 'regretted that he would have to put the commission men and track buyers out of business, but could not see how the elevator interests could be protected otherwise.'

"The elevator companies can buy farmers' grain in car lots now at the Fort William price, less the freight, realizing on the profits they make on their street grain purchased to recoup them in thus handling car lots apparently for nothing.

"They set the storage rate on a very large portion of this grain when passing through the elevator at point of shipment, and by diverting it at their own terminals earn storage on it there, which pays them a handsome profit and enables them to handle it on this basis.

"The commission men and track buyers who relied solely or in part on the one cent a bushel commission (the fairness of which has never been questioned even by the farmers) for their remuneration, will find it, of course, difficult to meet the competition of those who will meet it for nothing.

"The logical and certain result of this condition of affairs will be the weeding out of the commission men and track buyers, who give practically the only element of competition that existed in the trade.

"It is needless to say that the purpose behind this munificent offer of the elevator people to handle farmers' cars for nothing is to secure absolute control and rapidly give themselves the power largely of dictating altogether the price at which they will buy grain.

"It is to be hoped that the producers will not be hoodwinked or led to believe that they will long receive these magnificent offers from the elevator interests for their car lots once the commission men and track buyers have been eliminated from competition at country points.

"This action on the part of the elevator interests promises to give rise to a widespread agitation throughout the country."

Mr. Hepworth's View

A. T. Hepworth, a prominent grain man, speaking of the difference between the elevator concerns and the grain commission men, says:

"The elimination of the commission rule on the part of the members of the Grain Exchange, will result, to a great extent, in the disorganization of the trade. In my opinion, anything making the application of business rules less stable is a menace to the trade.

"The Grain Exchange is an organization where organized trade in grain is conducted, and there should be an organized system for payment by the country producers for the services rendered by the commission men.

"A commission dealer who makes a business of selling grain for the farmer is in a position to more than offset the commission charge at times, by taking advantage of market bulges, and one cent a bushel for his services in that connection is none too large.

"The elevator companies get a good return on their investment in the country and I think it poor policy on their part to seek to disorganize the grain trade conditions in an attempt to obtain a little more business. It has been said by some of their number that there is no such thing as street wheat in Manitoba. In other words, they assume that the Manitoba producer is getting all there is in his wheat, by loading and consigning it himself, for sale through Winnipeg commission houses.

"Whilst the elevators naturally perform an important part in taking care of the crop, it must not be expected that they can control a larger percentage of the trade than they are entitled to under normal and equitable conditions."

A Fair Request

Another leading grain man in an interview on the above subject, says: "It looks very much like an attempt, on the part of the elevator people, to deprive the commission men of business, by directing to themselves the handling of the grain business at present performed by the commission men. The request of the latter, that the rule should be amended, by permitting the appointment of country agents at a small remuneration, was reasonable and fair, and should have been granted by the stronger interest without any question."—Tribune, Winnipeg, July 29th, 1909.

LINE ELEVATOR COMPANIES vs. COMMISSION MEN

To the Editor:

The action of the members of the Grain Exchange in abolishing the Commission Rule, and now offering to handle consignments for half a cent a bushel or less, instead of one cent a bushel, may be considered by some and will undoubtedly be claimed by the line elevator companies or the elevator combine to be purely a patriotic movement for the especial benefit of the poor farmer and producer.

Let not yourselves be deceived. It is an action taken by the elevator companies with the pure and simple idea of wiping the commission men, who do not own elevators or belong to the elevator trust, off the face of the earth, and so within a year or two have the whole field to themselves again. It has been demonstrated to a positive infinity that it is simply impossible for commission men to be thoroughly honest and make a comfortable living on a commission of less than one cent a bushel. A com-

mission of half a cent a bushel existed in Duluth for some years, and during that time several very heavy receivers or commission houses went to the wall, after fighting against inevitable losses. They had to give up and fail and in two or three years, with the result that the independent shippers and farmers suffered considerable losses, not getting their pay for consigned grain—amounting in about two years' time to losses of nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

During this time, also, a large firm then in existence, were guilty of making false returns to shippers as to prices at which their cars were sold, and were convicted in court for so doing.

Since the inauguration of the one cent commission rule, not a failure of a receiving house has taken place, not a shipper has lost a dollar in consequence of the failure of his commission man, not a complaint has been made of false or incorrect returns. Why? Because at a commission of one cent a bushel on wheat, barley and flax, and one-half cent on oats, is such a remuneration as to pay the commission man a fair wage for faithful performance of his duties as a commission man. It enables him to employ competent office help, the best of cash grain salesmen who get the extreme highest prices when they sell their customer's grain, who are judges of grain fully equal and in many cases far superior in their judgment of the grades and milling and market values than the Government inspectors who are supposed to be of the best.

Don't let yourselves be deceived for one moment. This action is taken because the elevator combination know (and many of them had the actual experience in the American markets) that a commission man cannot live on half a cent a bushel commission.

This action is to get rid of the commission man—and will be maintained as long as there is a small commission house in existence. The action is more directly aimed at the Grain Growers' Grain Company, who are fast demonstrating their strength and their ability to show the evils of the elevator system of today.

Many travelling men and soliciting agents and track buyers will tell you from now that they represent such and such a commission house. He will tell you how strong financially his house is, but he will not tell you that his commission house is an offspring and subsidized company of some large elevator company. There are several commission houses now in existence operating under names distinctly foreign to the names of the line elevator companies to whom they belong. Look up the days of 25 to 30 years ago, in Minneapolis, when the Old Millers' Association and the Old Pillsbury Hurlburt Co. controlled the whole market, dictated the prices, graded the grain just how they liked, got what margins they liked, bid you a price for your grain and you had to sell to them because they were the whole thing.

The commission man was afraid to call his soul his own and raised his hat at all times to the Millers' Association or was not allowed to do business.

Do you want to see a like state of affairs in Western Canada? We think not; but you will if you support the recent action of the elevator combine.

A FEW IFS

IF you want the best service of the best men, pay them a reasonable remuneration for the work you give them. One cent a bushel commission is a reasonable and fair consideration, and will command faithful work.

IF you want to be sure of getting your interests protected in grades and sale of grain, ship it to the house to whom you are allowing a fair compensation and who with this fair compensation, is able to hire the best men to protect your interests.

IF you want to see the day, and it will not be far distant, when your commission man has either joined the ranks of the elevator combine, or gone into some other business, then ship or sell your grain to the line elevator companies or to their track buyers, soliciting agents, and bankers representing those interests, but under the names of separate companies called commission houses.

By so doing, you will soon be in the same position the slave of the South was in, in the days gone by.

To sum up the whole thing—the action in abolishing the commission is

such a palpable and barefaced attempt to gain back the prestige they have been so fast losing, that it is surprising if the object is not plainly seen all through the country without any further explanation.

The small commission house of today dare not openly express his opinion. If he does, and that opinion is contrary to the powers that be, "The Elevator Interests," then he will be placed on a list when he wants to sell his grain in the fall, those said interests will pay him what price they feel like paying, but not any premium you may be sure, and if he kicks he will be told to get on the band wagon or get out of the business.

One more thing—a little over a year ago the Board of Directors of the new Grain Exchange assessed every membership \$1,000.00 to save the building. Then all the little fellows are welcome. Now the building finances are in good shape and the little fellow is not wanted, and is not given a chance to earn back his \$1,000.00 that he paid in to provide the present palatial quarters of the elevator combine and their adjunct or offspring companies, that should be called "Elevator Commission Houses."

—ONE WHO KNOWS

An important article on the situation at Calgary is unavoidably held over until next week.

Messrs. MacMillan & Vollans, whose advertisement appears in this issue, have made a specialty of handling South African Land Warrants.

They report that in twenty days, ending July 23rd, two hundred and one (201) Warrants were taken off the market through location by Veterans and the registration of Agreements, conveying the bounty rights to substitutes. This makes a total of nineteen hundred and sixty used or considerably more than one third of the issue.

Recently a large enquiry has come from points of Manitoba from people intending to move to the newer districts of the West. The warrants enable those who have exhausted their homestead rights to locate a half section of land at a cost of less than Two Dollars (\$2.00) per acre.

A SNAP IN BINDER TWINE

Being over stocked
we are making ex-
tremely low prices
on our twine. 500,
550, and 600 feet
lengths.

We guarantee it, and
will ship subject to
inspection; if not
right return at our
expense. Write now
---it will pay you.

**The HARMER
IMPLEMENT CO.**
WINNIPEG

Annual Meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Address by Mr. T. A. Crerar

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING



THE Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, was held in Trades Hall, Winnipeg, on July 13th, 1909, T. A. Crerar, President, being in the chair, and D. K. Mills acting as Secretary.

In addition to the Directors, there were present about one hundred and fifty shareholders, who held proxies for three hundred and sixty-eight other shareholders, and there were about seven hundred and sixty blank proxies which had been sent in to the Secretary.

Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

Messrs. Thomas Zachary, of Austin, and T. L. Swift, of Swan River, acted as a Proxy Committee.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Following up the practise of previous years, I will, in a general way, review the work of the Company during the past year.

Before attempting to do so, I must express the satisfaction we feel at the presence here today of so many of our shareholders. Scattered as they are all over the three Prairie Provinces, and at this busy season of the year, it is difficult to get a very large attendance.

The number here this morning indicates a very hearty interest on the part of our shareholders in the Company and its work, and for that reason is very encouraging. The personal interest of each member of the Company is of the highest importance, and I am glad to say is becoming more generally recognized by the great majority of those who have joined it.

CONDITIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR

During the past year the Company has had no barriers placed in its way in the disposal of grain consigned to its care. The large volume of grain we received placed us in a strong position to effect good sales. The shortage of money which had existed in the season of 1907-8 had practically disappeared. The shortage in the grain production of the world created an active demand for our grain, and we had no difficulty in selling, excepting an occasional car of some off-grade stuff, for which there existed no demand at the moment.

There is undoubtedly a very large section of the grain dealers, chief of which is the elevator interests, who would like nothing better than to see the Company put out of business. This is due to the fact that the Company is securing a large amount of grain, and introducing a strong element of competition that did not exist before. Since we are operating under the rules of the Grain Exchange, we have endeavored to observe faithfully the conditions they impose, thus giving no opportunity whereby our trading privileges could be attacked.

While the Company has not been openly attacked, it has been attacked in another way, that is very difficult to meet. The Elevator Companies occupy a strong position in that they have agents, practically at every shipping point, whose business it is to secure car lot shipments of grain as well as to buy on street. I think it is safe to say that as a rule they hesitate at no misrepresentation or scarcely any means to effect their purpose in securing grain that would otherwise come to us. It is a matter of regret that many of our farmers can be appealed to in this way. The fact of getting a rebate on charges for loading grain through an elevator, or the saving of trouble in writing a letter often induces a farmer to sell his grain through the elevator company rather than through his own agency. Many of the local buyers throughout the country are also very often well known personally to the shippers, and many farmers hate to "go back," as they call it, upon local men, forgetting the fact all the time that in order for their own company to succeed and carry out the work it should perform, it is necessary that they give it their support. These same farmers, I believe, are anxious to see the Company succeed, but like a great many of their class, they are willing to accept the benefits that the operations of the Company can bring, without doing anything to earn them. They hope to see it succeed, but are quite willing to leave it to the other fellow to make it succeed.

We have had numerous requests to appoint agents to secure grain at country points. Occasionally our friends at certain points, when they see grain going through other channels, will urge us to adopt this course. Our Directors have considered the matter and thought the policy a poor one to follow, since the appointment of an agent at one point to secure grain, would inevitably lead to similar appointments at other points, until a large number of agents, ever increasing, would be employed in this way. From the fact that the Company has so many members, abuses could easily develop out of this system, such, for instance, as an impression getting abroad that favoritism was being shown in appointments, and jealousy and discontent arise through someone feeling they had been slighted. One of the strongest sources of strength the Company has, lies in emphasizing and developing the sense of individual responsibility among its shareholders. Nothing would destroy this more than the Company employing paid agents whose work would largely lie in securing grain from its own members. Even if we lose a little grain thereby, I certainly think it is a safer and better policy to educate our farmers (even if it be a slow matter to do so) to themselves consign their grain to their own Company and thus help

to accomplish the purpose which we had at the commencement of business, namely, the reducing of the cost of handling our stuff to the lowest possible point.

There is a very great deal can be done by our shareholders to assist the Company in this way, and without much extra effort on their part. The dropping of a word here and there advising their neighbors to send their grain to the farmers' company; the writing of a letter for a neighbor occasionally, explaining the advantages of shipping, and showing some shipper how to properly make out a shipping bill—is work that can be easily done.

I wish to express my thanks to the very many of our shareholders who have, each in his own way, done his little to help the Company along, and which, taken in the aggregate, has in a very large measure accounted the splendid success it has achieved.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

A word or two as to the progress that the Company has made, will, I am sure, not come amiss. In this connection a glance backwards will be instructive.

At the end of the Company's first financial year, the number of shares sold was 1853. During the next year it increased to 2932, where it stood on the 30th of June, a year ago. During the year that has just closed, it has grown from 2932 to 7558. This increase, as I think you will agree, is very substantial. The period of fear and trembling, through which many of our farmers pass when any organization from among ourselves is created for their betterment, is passing away. The co-operative spirit is growing and we look for even a larger increase in our capital next year, than the past year has shown.

The capital paid up a year ago was \$20,385.00. The profits, as you will recall, last year were devoted to making a 40% payment on Capital Stock, bringing the amount paid by the old shareholders up to 70%, or \$17.50 per share. Practically all the stock that has been taken during the past year has been on this basis. The result is that the Company at the present moment has a paid-up capital of \$120,708.00. If the same disposition is made of the profits of the present year as was made last year, that is, if they are applied in further payment on stock, it will fully pay up the shares upon which 70% has already been paid.

During the first year, we handled $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of grain; the next year it had grown to almost 5 million bushels; and for the year just passed, it has grown to a little over $7\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels.

The profits on the first year's business, after one-third of the capital was set aside for organization expenses, was \$790.54. The profits of the second year, after restoring one-third of the original expenses of organization, was \$30,190.24. The profits of the present year, after restoring the remaining one-third of the original organization expense, have been even more satisfactory, and are almost \$53,000.00. You will also note that after paying out of last year's profit the call on stock recommended at the last Annual Meeting, there was left, \$3,632.62, which still remains as undivided profits, and forms the nucleus of a Reserve Fund. The disposal of this year's profit is a question for consideration. I do not think the shareholders can do better than to recommend the Directors to apply it in final payment of the stock.

THE BALANCE SHEET

I do not now intend to make any detailed analysis of the Balance Sheet just placed in your hands. At our two previous Annual Meetings, Mr. Bewell, your Auditor, has done this. Along with Mr. Scott, our other Auditor, he has spent several weeks examining the accounts and he has been asked to give you the result of their work. The total expenditure for the year was very heavy indeed, being almost double that of last year. A comparison of this year's Profit and Loss Account with that of last year shows that the expense in nearly every department of the Company's business has almost doubled, and in several cases much more than doubled, as will be pointed out by Mr. Bewell. Bank interest shows the greatest increase, being more than seven times as great as last year. This is due to the fact that we had for several months a very heavy over-draft at our bank, the greater part of which was used in our exporting business.

The organization expense also shows a heavy increase, the natural result of the increase of our capital, and to a considerable extent, to educational work carried on outside the regular business of the Company. While a niggardly policy with regard to expenditures is a most unwise one, due regard must be had for economy. The Company is getting past the organization period, and I think it quite possible that in the year we are entering upon the ratio of expense to the volume of business might be reduced.

A hint as to the scope of the Company's business for the year, may be pardoned here: As already stated, we have handled for the farmers over 7,500,000 bushels of grain, besides sending east from Fort William of all grains over 2,200,000 bushels. Over \$10,000,000.00 has passed through the Company's hands. Almost 70,000 letters have been despatched from the office, and over 25,000 have been received. There are some of our friends who have not yet heard of the Company, and some who think it something a little beyond the Agricultural Society stage. The fact is, our Company is developing very rapidly and its future success demands the best thought our shareholders can give to it.

THE EXPORT BUSINESS

As you have seen from the result of the Balance Sheet placed in your hands, the Company has done a considerable and profitable business in the exporting of grain,

in this respect attaining toward the position that it hoped to reach at the time of its inception. In order to carry on a successful exporting business with grain, it is necessary to have a large line of credit. This we have had during the past year as a result of our arrangements with the Home Bank of Canada.

The great bulk of the grain handled in this way was sold to exporters in the Eastern States and in Eastern Canada. We found this a much more satisfactory method than to sell direct to Old Country buyers ourselves.

Arrangements are in hand which we think will put us in a much better position next year for the handling of this business than we have been in the past. This is simply another stage in the development of the Company, and as we get stronger financially, we will grow into a larger exporting business with the result of bringing larger benefits to our shareholders.

THE NEW ACT

You will recall that at our last Annual Meeting by-laws were ratified by the shareholders authorizing your Directors to apply for an amendment to the charter of the Company, or if they thought it advisable, for a special act of the Legislature to accomplish the same end. Your Directors thought the latter the better method, and application was made to the Manitoba Legislature at its last session, for certain amendments to our charters.

The original charter of the Company specified that one shareholder should have only one vote. Our solicitor advised us that this feature in our charter was illegal since the Joint Stock Companies Act, created by a higher authority than the authority granting our charter, provided that a shareholder should have a vote on each share of stock he held. In order to have this changed to meet the intention of our charter, it was necessary to apply for a Special Act, and thus receive from the Legislature, who created the Joint Stock Companies Act, authority to incorporate in our charter this provision as to voting.

We also asked for power to hold stock in our own name in other companies, especially stock in banks. This request was refused, us on the ground that it was the settled principle of the Legislature never to grant that power to any company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. It, however, legalized the purchase of Home Bank stock which the Company had made previously.

When this application was before the Legislature, we also embodied in it, an increase in our capitalization from \$250,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00. Owing to the extraordinary progress made in the selling of the Company's stock, we realized it would in the course of another year or two, probably, be all disposed of and we thought it advisable to have the Capital Stock increased to \$1,000,000.00, which was done. Provision was also made for the creation of a Reserve Fund, should the shareholders wish to set aside a portion of the profits, for this purpose.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS

An effort has been made by our Company during the past year to get into closer touch with the Farmers' Elevators throughout the country. We recognize that these elevators are performing in their local sphere precisely the same function that the Company is performing in the larger sphere. For this reason it seems only natural that they should work harmoniously with us.

An exchange of views has taken place with many of these elevators, and we are hopeful for the coming season that arrangements mutually advantageous can be reached with at least some of them.

[CALGARY OFFICE]

The Directors have had under consideration for some time past, the advisability of opening an office at Calgary for the handling of Alberta business.

The Province of Alberta is increasing very rapidly the amount of its grain production. Recent events show that a large portion of its grain will probably in the future reach its market through a Western outlet. Many of the dealers now operating in Winnipeg are opening branches in Calgary, and we feel that we would not show due consideration for the welfare of the Company if we did not do the same, and thus bring the Company into closer touch with the Alberta farmers.

We have found it tedious and, in a measure, unsatisfactory, dealing with our shareholders in Alberta who consigned their grain to us. It is invariably a week at least before the farmer who sends his shipping bill from Alberta can get a money advance back upon his car. This is often a serious disadvantage. By opening an office at Calgary, we can arrange to handle the business there, and as there is a good mail and telephone service north and south of that city, it will facilitate business and prove profitable to the Company, as well as beneficial (which after all is the important feature) to the farmers of that province.

CLAIMS

Our Claims Department, which we organized over a year ago, has been of considerable service during the past year. Since our last Annual Meeting 118 claims have been made for car doors, of which 105 have, up to the present time, been paid. 63 claims have been made for shortage, of which 32 have been paid and 6 declined. The remaining ones are still pending. The total amount collected from the railway companies in this way has been over \$2,100.00. I think ours is the only company making a systematic effort to collect claims in this way, and affords another proof, if only in a small way, of the benefits to be derived from supporting the Company.

SEED GRAIN

Last spring several districts in the northern part of Manitoba had difficulty in securing seed grain. Urgent requests were made to the Company by some of its mem-

bers for seed and we secured and supplied five cars in this way. The importance of good seed is commencing to be recognized and none too soon, by our farmers. The demand for it is yearly increasing, and will continue to increase. The opening of a Seed Branch Department in our business would prove profitable, and would be of advantage to our farmers in supplying them with good seed at reasonable prices. It seems worthy of consideration.

HOME BANK OF CANADA

You will recall that at the last Annual Meeting mention was made of the arrangement the Company had made with the Home Bank, whereby it was given the right to sell the Bank's stock to farmers and others in the West; and by which also it took 250 shares of the stock at \$133.33 per share.

The need of a strong and certain bank connection had been evident from the very commencement of the organization of the Company, especially in view of the powerful interests arrayed against it. The object in getting a connection with the Home Bank was to strengthen the Company's position in this respect, and also to open up to farmers an opportunity to invest their surplus savings in its stock, an investment that would be safe and bring them a good return.

Judging from the progress of other banks, no investment is safer or surer. The sale of this stock, taking everything into consideration, has been very good. Already several branches have been opened in the West, where considerable of the bank's stock has been placed. Our Company has increased its holdings by almost 300 shares.

The net results of our relation with the Bank has been that we enjoyed last season a much larger line of credit than we otherwise would have had. The Bank management have at all times shown a willingness to assist the Company and work in harmony with it.

The importance of securing a permanent bank connection cannot be over-estimated, and I sincerely hope that everyone of our shareholders will, by taking such stock in the Bank as they are able to take, help in making the Home Bank essentially a farmers' bank. There is a direct benefit in the fact that our investment in this stock earns us interest every day in the year. Otherwise a large portion of our capital would be lying idle in the Bank several months in the year not earning anything since it would not be required when little or no grain was coming forward during the summer months.

Mr. Kennedy, our Vice-President, as you are aware, is a Director of the Bank, which assists in cementing the relationship.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

At our last Annual Meeting, a year ago, the first issue of the Grain Growers' Guide was distributed. Published under the auspices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, it has been adopted as the official organ of the sister associations of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is in every respect under the control of those Associations. Since the Guide is destined to become a weekly, and to be a permanent institution, it was necessary to get the publication of it on a sound and proper basis. To effect this end, it was deemed advisable to organize a company now known as the Public Press Limited, in whose stock the Grain Growers' Grain Company would hold a controlling interest. This was necessary to permit practical printers and newspaper men who wished to associate with the Guide to hold stock in the enterprise, and also to give an opportunity to farmers

and other desirable persons who wished to invest in it, to do so.

Our Company has taken \$20,000.00 worth of stock in the new Company and provision is made in its by-laws whereby when new stock is offered for sale, we will have the opportunity of taking it up in such quantities as will insure our Company retaining control. A lot has been purchased, a building erected, and a splendid equipment of machinery installed, which, while not as extensive as in some of the other printing houses in the City, is not excelled by any in the quality of work it can turn out.

On behalf of the Public Press Limited, I would extend a hearty invitation to each one of our shareholders present to visit and inspect this plant before returning home.

The paid subscription list of the Guide has grown very satisfactorily, being now over 9,000. When we consider, however, that there are in the three Western provinces over 100,000 farmers, and when we consider the importance and need of such a journal as the Guide, which gives us information, especially on all subjects dealing with the marketing of our produce, it is surprising if not discouraging, that the circulation has not grown even more rapidly than it has. In this regard, also, the indifference of the average farmer has to be combatted and overcome. If there were five wide-awake, energetic farmers in every community who took a pride in building it up to be the strongest and most wholesome journal in Western Canada, the Guide would soon have a circulation many times what it has now, and it would be in a position to give a much better service to its readers than it can at the present time.

There are some big questions facing our farmers for consideration in the near future. Already they are struggling to secure Government Ownership of elevators, which is absolutely necessary and essential to the proper marketing of their grain.

There is also the larger question even, of the Tariff, and of the Control of our Public Service Corporations. It is absolutely necessary to rigidly control, if not to wipe out altogether, these trusts which are becoming numerous even in our young country. They are becoming wealthy at the expense of the community as the result of special privileges they have obtained, and as they grow wealthier and stronger, become more sordid and selfish and exert a more baneful influence on the happiness and prosperity of the country.

It is an unfortunate fact that many of our newspapers are to a certain extent subject to their influence, with the result that the information given to the people through these channels of public information is often distorted and poisoned.

Any person who has given the matter any thought, must realize, therefore, that much good can be accomplished by a paper such as the Guide hopes to become in the near future; and if he has any interest in making the conditions of life for himself and others around him sweeter and better, it is his duty by every proper means in his power to help in its progress and development.

THE FUTURE

In conclusion, the success the Company has achieved in the three years of its existence must be gratifying not only to our shareholders, but to the whole farming community in the West. It is proving that a farmers' company conducted along sane lines, can succeed. It has given but a little lesson of what can be accomplished through co-operative effort, and there is no doubt but that its success will be an inspiration to greater co-operation. However, we must not fold our hands and think there

is nothing more to be done. It seems to me we have not more than touched the fringe of what remains to be accomplished.

One of the immediate questions pressing for solution which I cannot pass without referring to, is the Government ownership of elevators. Our Company's experience has demonstrated completely that our grain marketing conditions can never reach a proper basis as long as the elevators necessary for that marketing are allowed to remain in private hands for private gain. Every one of our shareholders should be an agent in his own neighborhood to develop and cement opinion in support of the Grain Growers' Associations who are demanding this reform, and not only support them by joining himself, but by getting others to do the same, for the Grain Growers' Association is the one thing above everything else that stands between him and the power of merciless corporations. They have undoubtedly been the greatest shield the Company has had since its organization.

The spirit of co-operation is abroad. Let us catch it and study and apply it. By working together for just and equitable economic and social conditions, and by living out the spirit of the golden rule of "doing unto others as we would have others do unto us," in a public as well as in a private capacity, we can not only have the satisfaction that comes from knowing that we have done the right thing, but we will also make, as we were intended to make, the world a little better for our having passed through it.

We are commencing now on the business of the new year. We trust it will be even more successful than any of those that have gone before. There is one way, it seems to me, that success can be certainly assured and that is by the steady interest and support of each one of our shareholders in his own particular locality. It does not require much effort on their part to do this. Do not miss an opportunity to talk about your Company, and the co-operative spirit it is endeavoring to build up—a word dropped here and there, advising a neighbor to ship his grain to it, making out a shipping bill, or writing a letter, is all work that counts. I know I am quite within the bounds of truth when I say that this sort of work, done by many of our shareholders in the past year, has resulted in sending to the Company a large portion of the grain it has handled. Let every shareholder get to work. See that your own grain comes to the Company, and your neighbor's as well, and the thing is done. A little effort on the part of each of a great many, when put together, has big results, and this work that has been done by many of our shareholders in the past has accounted in a very large measure indeed for the success the Company has reached.

Gentlemen, this Company is **your** company. I want to emphasize that word, and I want every shareholder to feel that he is personally responsible for the success of the organization he has assisted to create and develop. Do not put this thought away when you put down this report. Keep it with you and think about it. The success the Company has had, proves far beyond any question of doubt, the advantages of Co-operation. The meanest man on earth is the man that is willing to reap the reward of another's labors. Let everyone do his share during the coming year, in helping the Company to still greater and larger usefulness, and I have no hesitation in saying that when the year, upon which we have just entered, closes, we will have still larger and better results to report.

Need of individual responsibility among members is a guarantee of success.

BONDED

G. G. G. C.

LICENSED

**WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
FLAX**

TO OUR FARMERS

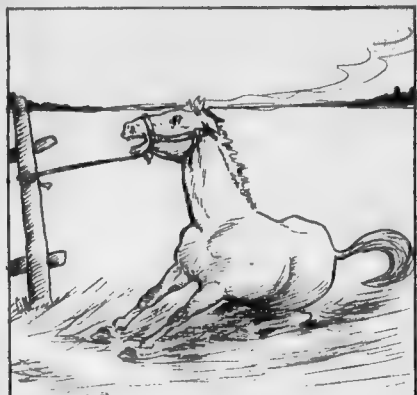
When shipping your grain don't forget the Farmers' Co-operative Company. Don't follow the old-fashioned way of selling your grain on street. Be progressive: Ship in carload lots and get all there is in it. We check grading closely, and get top prices. Write us for information and prices. Find out about it and ship your grain to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

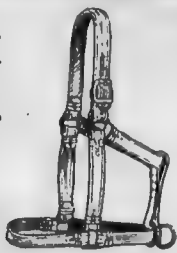
445 Main St.

LIMITED

WINNIPEG, Man.



The Best Halter Made



None Better Than The Best

We guarantee our grade A and B Rawhide Laced Halter. We believe the horse is not living that can break it. The rawhide is double and laced where connected with rawhide lacing; not a stitch in it. Heavy wrought iron squares, heavy 5-16 inch steel rings—all hand made, in three sizes. This halter will last a lifetime. Try it. Write us today. Mention The Grain Growers' Guide.

THE RAW HIDE MANUFACTURING CO.
204 FURBY ST., WINNIPEG Limited

THE NAME "BIRKS"

on the dial of a watch is a guarantee of good time-keeping qualities, for we are recognised as giving the best possible value in all our watches, whether low, medium or high priced.

We would especially recommend for gentlemen our "Greenwich" movement, in either a gold or gold-filled case. It is a beautifully finished model containing 17 jewels, patent regulator, etc.

In 14k Gold Hunting Case, \$50.00. In fine Gold-filled Case, \$25.00

For ladies we offer one of our fine "Windsor" movements, in heavy 14-carat gold case, with a heavy solid gold rope chain for \$50.00.

Or a fine "Fairfax" movement, in a gold-filled case, with fine gold-filled rope chain for \$25.00. Our fullest guarantee goes with all our watches.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LTD.

Jewellers

350-352 Main Street WINNIPEG

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG. ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.

Solicitors for Alberta and Saskatchewan

ROBERTSON & DICKSON

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Public

Offices: Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and Stony Plain

When writing to advertisers state that the advertisement was seen in The Guide

Guide Subscriptions

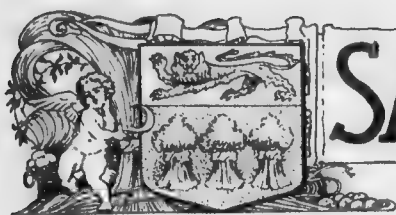
The "Guide" will give away FREE one 'Bell's Compendium' to every party who sends in two subscriptions for the "Guide" accompanied with Two Dollars (\$2.00).

'Bell's Compendium' is a handy book, which shows all the Railway rates on grain, the storage and cleaning charges at the terminals, the rules as to getting a re-inspection for grades, etc.

Be sure and mark on the subscription sent in the words 'Bell's Compendium.'



Chorus—Waiting and Watching



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

ADDRESS BY E. N. HOPKINS

The President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at a banquet given on the occasion of the opening of the Moose Jaw Flour Mill, said:

I think it is only fitting that I should, on this important occasion, say a few words of a Provincial or Interprovincial nature. The gentlemen who are to follow will naturally speak more from the local standpoint. I believe the Grain Growers of this province, which is to become the banner grain producing province in the Dominion, if not the first grain producing area in the habitable world, would expect me to extend to the company you represent Mr. Bean, a hearty welcome, and not only a welcome, but to congratulate you on the good business ability you have displayed in entering upon this enterprise. Our only wonder is that others here did not see the opportunity and grasp it as you have done. Allow me to say right here and now that although there are many solutions proposed for the problems that confront us as grain growers in the grading, transportation and sale of our grain, in my opinion, the only natural and proper solution is to have our products converted into the finished article within our borders.

I would like to say a word to you, as a citizen of this country. We are of the same blood, for we all sprang from the same good old Anglo-Saxon race, although not under the same government. As our own people seem to be a little slow in coming up to possess this great manufacturing field we extend to you, our American cousins, a hearty welcome. A few years ago you people were quick to see in our Western lands opportunities for investments. They grasped the opportunity and received their reward. Our own people quietly walked in the day after the fair. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am neither a prophet nor the son of one, but will venture to say that if our own people do not wake up quickly to the advantages that this Western country holds out for the manufacturer to locate within our borders, history will surely repeat itself, and what took place with regard to the lands will be repeated with our manufacturing industries.

For we would have our brothers in the east to know that we do not propose to be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water even for our own kin. I am a Canadian and proud of the fact, but I am prepared, as I believe every citizen of the province is, to welcome our neighbors from across the way, for we cannot help but admire the pluck and energy they display in anything they undertake. Besides, many of them are only returning to their first love. Many seem to think the chief need of the West is population. I am not of that opinion. I think it is discerning business men who have the necessary capital to help us develop the resources that have been bestowed upon us with such a lavish hand. What we particularly want at the present time is employment for our toilers. I think our Board of Trade might with profit to the city catching the many, bend their energy to get industries and transportation facilities for our city, which would give employment to the thousands who will then come without any effort on our part.

I just give this little advice in passing, which has at least two good qualities—it is cheap and you are not compelled to take it. The question of milling our wheat within our own borders is of the deepest significance to the people of the entire West. It affects the whole commercial life of the country, and knows no provisional boundaries. I have the honor to be chairman of another very important organization, known as the Inter-Provincial Council of Grain Growers, composed of the Executive of the Grain Growers' Associations of the three prairie provinces, and it therefore becomes my pleasant duty to welcome you on behalf of the Grain Growers of the entire West. I believe you have already stretched your strong right arm of enterprise into our neighboring province and are making plans to install a milling plant in the

historic town of McLeod, in the centre of the winter wheat belt of Sunny Alberta. Doubtless other branches will follow. As I said before, we have grown into the present system of marketing our grain from very modest beginnings; what might be tolerated in a child is not always acceptable in manhood. We are long past the days of the grain cradle and wooden flail. Wheat we once produced by the cart load we now ship by the train load. We find that in order to produce wheat profitably we must grow it in large quantities, consequently it is necessary that a new system be evolved to meet the new conditions. The Grain Growers' Association sprang into existence for that purpose. To evolve a system that would be equitable to all. That would allow every grain grower to sell his grain when he so desires and receive its intrinsic value and not have it subject to undue tolls has been occupying the best minds of our grain growers, business men and legislators for the past year. I fancy while they have been grappling with the tail end of the problem, your company has resolutely seized the trunk. Some farmers or business men might say that is a very nice way to put it on an occasion like the present, when the citizens of this city are tendering a complimentary banquet to the Saskatchewan Milling Co., in the opening of their new 1,000 barrel mill. But I have my doubts. Let us imagine, if you will, the millenium, as far as this question is concerned, has appeared, that the Saskatchewan Milling Co. or some other company have established within this Western country sufficient up-to-date milling plants to mill in the course of the year our entire wheat products, do you fancy you would hear anything about wheat grades as we now understand the term? A grain grower would sell his wheat by the milling and baking test and receive its intrinsic value. Those mills would be making flour twelve months in the year and giving it to their customers gradually, as they require it, and not overfeed the market as we are now doing. There would be no car shortage, as the railroads would have twelve months to do the work they are now expected to accomplish in two. Our own product would be converted into the finished article at our very doors and no other country would receive the manufacturing gain that is rightfully ours.

The grain growers of the West would save from a quarter to a half million dollars in the freight they now pay on their screenings to the lake point, besides any feeding value they may possess. And that much abused grain exchange would be out of business. We can scarcely expect when we consider with what rapidity these broad prairies are being transformed into productive fields by our many toilers that for many years our entire production will be milled in our own grain fields, but if a large percentage was milled at home the surplus would bring a better price, for as you know, our hard wheat is in great demand in Europe for blending purposes. And as the price we get for the surplus regulates the price for the whole, consequently we should get a better price for our entire product by having the mammoth mills erected in our midst. It affords me great pleasure, therefore, to welcome you to our city and province.

DUMPING WHEAT LOWERS PRICES

THE following letter from Sidney T. Klein, of William Klein & Sons, London, to Mr. M. H. Davis, Special Agent for the United States, appointed to inquire into the wheat and flour trade of Europe, will be of interest to Western farmers, as it emphasizes the statement so often made that the dumping of the larger part of our crop on the market in two or three months in the fall lowers the price we receive for it.

The questions of speculation, Durum wheat and greater utilization of Manitoba wheat in American mills is presented in a forceful and instructive way. The points are set forth as follows:

R. C. SANDERSON, Editor

"1. I take it for granted that it is impossible to prevent speculation in wheat by money outsiders on your side. It is, of course, patent that the price of wheat is often run up considerably beyond its real value for milling purposes by speculation, which must not only hurt the mills in your country, but gives the flour export trade a bad setback, as the mills on your side are thereby unable to quote competitive prices for their flour on these markets, and there is nothing so bad for a trade as having its brands temporarily removed from the market.

"2. There is the fact that durum wheat is being grown in the Northwest now in some considerable quantities, and I am afraid some millers on your side are attempting to make cheaper flour by mixing this wheat in with their regular spring grindings. There is no doubt in my mind that the deterioration of certain brands of spring wheat flours, causing loss of confidence in this market, has been caused by even a small quantity of durum wheat being used in the milling mixture.

"At the same time there is an even more serious objection to this wheat being grown in the Northwest. I was lately over in your country and examined a great number of samples of wheat on the Minneapolis Exchange, and was astonished to find that in almost every sample there was either a small percentage of durum wheat or some of the grains of spring wheat showed clearly a cross between hard spring and durum wheats. The conclusion I came to was that pollen from the bloom of durum wheat had been carried by the wind broadcast and had fertilized the hard spring variety.

"I look upon this as a most serious question should it be allowed to continue for even a few years more. I need not tell you that the demand for Minneapolis and Minnesota flours in Europe is based upon the amount and quality of the gluten which they possess, and unless the millers in that district can obtain this wheat without admixture with or crossing by durum wheat, the demand for this flour, on this market especially, would be very badly injured.

"But the most important point, which I cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration, is the importance to the American flour milling trade, especially in the Northwest, that Manitoba wheat should be allowed to come over the border free, so that your mills can grind it into flour. The Canadian crop is not being handled in so competent a fashion as is possible in your country.

"Something like half to two-thirds of the Northwest's wheat is marketed and rushed to seaboard via the lakes during the two months which elapse from the time of harvest and the closing of navigation. This wheat is offered to European markets at a much lower price than it would be if it had an outlet across your border. It is not difficult to show that the influx of Manitoba wheat would not reduce the average price of wheat in your country as it might be supposed to do; that it would, if anything, be in favor of your farmers getting a better price for their wheat. This is because if the Canadian crop could be handled on large exchanges like Minneapolis, Chicago and New York, the Canadian farmers would not have to take such a low price as they have to do under present conditions when they dump it down in this country in enormous quantities during the months of September, October and November, resulting in knocking down the price of wheat on this side, thus reducing the price which we can pay for American flour, and allowing our port millers to monopolize the trade.

"In fact, looking at the subject from all sides, it seems to me of great importance that this matter ought to be seriously considered by your department. Each year is encouraging large mills being built in the northwest of Canada, and our markets will some day be flooded with cheap Manitoba flour. If, however, an outlet could be given to Manitoba wheat in the United States, the milling

industry in your country would be put on a much better footing for supplying Europe with flour.

"The farmers and wheat dealers in Canada are forced to market the greater part of their crop during the first three months, because in Canada they grow something like 20 bushels of wheat per head, whereas in America the farmers grow practically only about 10 bushels per head. The Canadians therefore only want about half their crop for their own consumption, whereas in your country it is to the interest of all concerned, and especially the milling industry, to keep the greater part of their wheat crop in hand and that America should ship its small surplus over to this country in the shape of flour."

PATIENCE LAKE MEN

Important Grain Growers' Meeting at Patience Lake, 36 & 37-3-W3

A WELL attended and thoroughly representative meeting of the local Grain Growers' Association was held on Wednesday last, the 6th inst., at Mr. G. C. Bulmer's house.

It was decided to send a resolution to headquarters supporting the scheme for Government-owned elevators, and also to send a copy to the members of parliament, thus doing something to continually keep this matter before those who have a chance of furthering it.

John Evans, who was present, drew attention to other resolutions that were passed at the Weyburn conference of the association, one being the proposed Government ownership of local mines, and distribution of coal. This matter requires more support than even the association can give it, as the provision of winter fuel in this country is of vital importance. It is suggested that the Government keep a large stock of coal at central points, for sale in case of emergency, which would have the effect, not only of preventing a scare, but also of guarding against the famine prices which are so quickly put on by colliery men and dealers, when there is little need of it.

Another matter discussed, which is of especial interest to farmers, was the time limit to defaulting mortgages. At present, if the mortgage payment is not made within a month after it is due, the mortgage can be foreclosed and the property sold. Surely this is altogether too sudden. The association is petitioning parliament to extend the time to nine months, which would probably bring the next crop in sight, and no doubt enable a man who was doing his best to tide over bad times. Both of these matters received the hearty support of the Patience Lake people, and notification of same is to be sent to our local members of parliament.

The next meeting of this branch is on the first Wednesday in August, and it was asked, "Shall we be harvesting by then?" It is not improbable; the crops here are very forward and the prospects exceptionally good. It would seem impossible to have had more favorable conditions than we have and if they continue it must surely be a record year.

Geo. Langley, M.L.A. of Maymont, addressed a large gathering of farmers at a picnic held by the Grain Growers of Halcynia district at the farm of Mr. Clark. About 300 guests were present. Mr. Langley, after dealing with local matter, emphasized the need of public ownership of elevators.

STILL ARE THERE MARTYRS FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS SAKE

THE editor of The Public says: "It is to be deeply regretted that Albert Brandt's brave fight, along with B. O. Flower, to restore the Arena to its old place of wide circulation and strong influence, has resulted in his bankruptcy. The secret is an open one that Mr. Brandt's devotion to energy and money would have won success for the magazine, but for its independence. The business boycott is much more effective than the labor boycott, and the business boycott was thrown across the path of this enterprise. A periodical whose policy is genuinely inimical to special interests, one which is loyal to the masses of the people, as the Arena's has been, knocks with every issue at the door of bankruptcy."

Here is what the Arena stands for as announced by its editor:—

"The ARENA is an open forum for the dignified discussion of great political, social, economic, educational, religious, and philosophical problems, when presented in a thoughtful manner, free from personalities.

In addition to this, it stands for certain definite and important practical movements that we believe under existing conditions are imperatively demanded in order to preserve and make effective the foundation principles of democratic republican government and that measure of civic righteousness and efficiency that is essential to safeguard the interests and foster the happiness and development of all the people.

We believe that if the Republic is to become and remain the true leader of civilization, moral idealism rather than materialistic aggression, the ideal of peace and righteousness rather than the theory of force and commercial aggrandizement, must be the key-note of national life.

We believe that no nation can hope for a great tomorrow that is faithless to its trust to the children of today; that without enviroining childhood with conditions that foster physical, mental and moral unfoldment, the recreant nation must decline; and thus where child slavery, in mine, factory, shop or mill is permitted the nation sells her birthright to give to greed-crazed privileged classes a mess of pottage.

We believe that war is a crime against civilization and inimical to the foundation principles of Christianity, and that the nation does not throw its whole influence in favor of arbitration and all practical efforts to compel nations to settle their differences without appealing to the arbitrament of force, is false to the ethics of Jesus and the cause of civilization.

We believe in justice for all people and that in the great co-operative movements that are sweeping many lands lies one of the splendid practical peaceful methods for securing to the people the fruits of their toil, without making them dependent on parasite classes that levy extortion on industry and take from the toiler that to which he is rightfully entitled.

In a word, THE ARENA stands for a peaceful, progressive and practical programme looking toward the realization and maintenance of a government such as was conceived by the author of the Declaration of Independence; a government marked by equal rights for all and special privileges for none; a government in which equality of opportunities and of rights shall be the master-note of national life; a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," under theegis of the Golden Rule. And therefore it is especially hospitable to those great economic movements that favor the advancement of a juster day, the advent of a nobler, freer manhood, and the outflowing of a nation whose crowning glory shall be her moral grandeur.

And, with DeTocqueville, holding that 'the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy,' THE ARENA demands:

1. Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, supplemented by the Right of Recall.

2. Public Ownership and operation of all public utilities or natural monopolies.

3. Proportional Representation, as a practical provision for giving all classes a proportional voice in government relative to their strength.

4. Voluntary Co-operation.

5. The abolition of child slavery in factory, shop, mill and mine.

6. Arbitration at home and abroad.

(a) Compulsory arbitration, to the end that the people shall not be made the victims of warring interests, and by which justice may obtain rather than cunning or force.

(b) An aggressive campaign for international arbitration and the reduction of armaments.

7. Coincident with a persistent insistence on a practical progressive programme along the lines of fundamental democracy and looking toward securing justice for all people, a vigorous educational propaganda with the master purpose of arousing the spiritual energies of the people, to the end that moral

idealism shall supplant materialistic greed, and altruism blossom where egoism blights."

Here are a few quotations from a late essay of Mr. Flower's which indicates the quality of the man who has given the Arena its character and made it to the writer's mind the best magazine he has ever read.

"To the modern philosophic student of history who views life from the standpoint of idealism, certain great faith-inspiring facts present themselves which declare by unmistakable implication that the sunrise is before and not behind the human race. They come to the truth-seeker who, with his God-fearing reason as a lamp, fearlessly pursues the pathway of scientific research, as bugle notes of victory from those who have marched in the van."

In another connection, he says: "Already the leaders in the advance of ethics, art and letters are ranging themselves on the side of civilization in what will prove the greatest conflict of the ages—the battle between egoism and altruism, the warfare between the idealism of the magazine and the materialism of Caesar."

"It is indeed a wonderful privilege to live in a great crucial moment like the present, if one is wise enough to apprehend the nature of the conflict and the awful responsibilities that are placed on every individual, and strong enough to resolutely put all thought of self aside and take a stand for altruism."

Then he quotes from Lowell lines which he says amply describe the age in which we live:

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth and Falsehood,
for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight.
Parts the goats upon the left hand
and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt
that darkness and that light."

The courage of these men, Brandt and Flower, shown in their determination to aid in the establishment of justice, the one with his business ability and money, and the other with his great intellectual and literary abilities, though knowing failure, as the world spells failure, lay in wait for them, might well have inspired these other lines of Lowell's:

"Then to side with truth is noble
when we share her wretched crust,
E're her cause bring fame and profit,
and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses,
while the coward stands aside,

Doubting in his abject spirit, till his
Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of
the faith they have denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—
they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for
hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future
saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered
by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to man-
hood and to God's supreme
design."

Fortunately THE ARENA is not going to be permitted to die. A re-organization which will continue Mr. Flower in the editorial control is expected to be consummated shortly.—E. A. P.

He that does good to another man,
does also good to himself. SENECA.

"Haven't you forgotten something, sir?" asked a waiter of a customer who was about to depart without giving the customary gratuity. "Dear me!" exclaimed the diner. "How fortunate it was you spoke! My wife told me not to spend any money foolishly, and I was just about to give you a tip!"

"I hope you'll use all of these," said a caller who had deposited on an editorial table a large number of sketches. "I need the money badly. I leave them in the hope that they may keep the wolf from the door." "No, don't leave them here," responded the editor; "take them home and hang them outside the door, and you may be sure that neither wolf nor any other animal will venture near them!"

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything. PUBLIUS SYRIUS.

WANTED

ELEVATOR OPERATOR. Forty thousand bushel capacity. Must be experienced. Married man preferred. State salary, enclose testimonials. E. H. Malcolm, Sec. Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd., Killam, Alta.

Loans on Farm Properties at Lowest Rates
City Properties and Farm Lands

WALTER C. VINCENT
Notary Public

217 Kennedy Block, Winnipeg, Man.
(Opp. Eaton's)

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

SUMMER TOURS

To Eastern Canada and New
England States

Via Port Arthur or Duluth, Northern Navigation and Grand Trunk Railway in one or both directions, or one way Lakes and the other through Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth.

Service unsurpassed and excellent connections all the way

Full particulars as to new stopover points, rates, limits and reservations, may be had on application.

Agents for all Ocean Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours.

A. E. DUFF, G.A.P.D.

Phone, Main 7098

260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



ECONOMY GRAIN CLEANER

FARMERS! Don't recklessly give away your profits to Elevator and Railroad monopolies, have your grain cleaned at home. Don't expect CLEAN PRICES FOR DIRTY GRAIN. If your grain is not cleaned at home somebody will have to clean it for you, and dock sufficient to pay for the cleaning. Why should you pay freight on screenings and dirt, besides having your grade LOWERED and then be DOCKED FROM 2 TO 5 PER CENT. STOP AND FIGURE WHAT YOUR LOSSES WOULD BE.

The screenings are valuable for feeding purposes, and the foul seeds can be used for fuel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to the farmers every year on account of freight and dockage. The monopolies get this profit that rightly belongs to the farmer.

IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP AND DEMAND that threshers shall equip their machines to properly clean the grain when it is being threshed. YOU ARE INTERESTED? Drop us a post card asking for booklet.

THE MOOSE JAW HARDWARE CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers of
THE "ECONOMY GRAIN CLEANER"

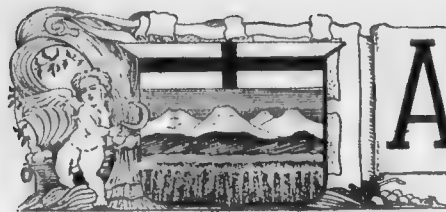
Moose Jaw, Sask.

THRESHERMEN!

— THE —

ECONOMY GRAIN CLEANER

is something you are very much interested in knowing about. This machine can be easily attached to any Threshing Separator. It is the only machine that has proved a success. It will handle 5000 bushels of grain in ten hours. IT WILL RAISE THE GRADE AND CLEAN IT TO PERFECTION.



ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER LECTURES IN ALBERTA

MR. C. C. CASTLE, Warehouse Commissioner, has recently made a tour of Alberta, lecturing at different points, under the auspices of the United Farmers' of Alberta, upon the Manitoba Grain Act. These meetings were not nearly so well attended as they deserved to be, but in any event those who were present listened to a good lecture and Mr. Castle's meeting is bound to bring good results.

He explained at some length the system of grain inspection at Winnipeg, which is under the auspices of the Government. The cars of grain are inspected by three officials; one examines the seals of the car and also ascertains if there is any evidence of a leakage from the car. If the seals are intact, he breaks them. Then comes the sampler who takes out seven samples and puts them side by side, and if the samples are uniform they are then mixed. The deputy inspector then weighs one pound of the grain, sieves it to estimate the dockage, examines the kernels for their plumpness, writes the grade of the grain on a card and puts the sample in a bag. This sample is taken to the office of the Chief Inspector, Mr. David Horne, who gives the final grading. The car is sold on this grading.

Mr. Castle gave some very good hints as to shipping. He said the most important need of any town is a Municipal Scales, with a closed roof over it, which would cost about \$300. Everything then could be weighed. Farmers should weigh all their produce over a scale of this kind before selling or shipping. This would prevent a great deal of dissatisfaction.

A common mistake made by farmers was to leave the tickets with the elevators until all the grain was delivered. A ticket should be taken with every load.

He explained the system adopted in case of dispute over a grade of grain between buyer and seller. The seller should accept the grade provisionally. A sample, satisfactory to both, should then be sent to the Chief Grain Inspector at Winnipeg, who will grade the grain. This point is well covered by Sections 65 to 67 of the Manitoba Grain Act, which reads as follows:—

[65. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator or warehouse, and the person delivering the grain to such elevator or warehouse for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and at least three quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable sack properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points, and subjected to official inspection. 7-8 E. VII., c. 45, s. 28.]

[66. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector, as soon as practicable, to examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and to adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in car-load lots and subjected to official inspection. 7-8 E. VII., c. 45, s. 29.]

[67. As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjudged the grade and dockage, he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding, and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

2. The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

3. Where the disagreement as to the grade and dockage arises on the sale of the wheat by a farmer to such country elevator or warehouse, the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator or warehouse, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector. 7-8 E. VII., c. 45, s. 30.]

Mr. Castle also advised farmers when shipping grain to send a sight draft with their shipping bills for at least 75 per cent. to the dealer to whom they consigned the grain. This would safeguard their interests. In selling to track buyers be sure they have a license and insist on eighty per cent. at time of delivery. He also advised the selling at a basis of a grade lower than the grain was expected to grade, as it facilitates the selling, and if the car grades higher the seller gets the price of the grade higher.

Mr. Castle further said one of the most foolish things for a farmer to do was to sell his right to a car to an elevator or to sell his wheat in store to the elevator, keeping the transaction dark and thus allowing the elevator to take a car out of its legitimate turn. Such transactions are illegal, but are seldom reported as those concerned do not want to make themselves officious enough to see that the provisions of the Grain Act are enforced—they cannot expect those who are at fault to suggest enforcing it for them.

It has also been found out that as a rule in many parts of the province the last thing the average farmer reads is the Manitoba Grain Act, so that when an elevator man wishes to argue with a farmer or run a bluff, the latter cannot answer back or call the bluff, but just weakens and takes his medicine. It is incomprehensible to any average business man why the farmer in general does not study up the main provisions of the Grain Act which would not take more than two evenings.

Any farmer wishing a copy can secure one by writing to Mr. Castle at Winnipeg, or the General Secretary, E. J. Fream, Innisfail, Alberta.

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY

AT A meeting of the Senate of the University of Alberta, held at Calgary a week ago, it was decided to add a faculty of agriculture to that institution, classes to start September 1st, 1910. This practically means that there will be no separate Agricultural College in Alberta. The advisability of combining Art and Agriculture is questioned by many, among them Senator P. Talbot, of Lacombe, who has addressed the following letter on the question to all members of the Legislature of Alberta:

Lacombe, June 15, 1909.

The people of the cities of Edmonton and Strathcona, the Professors in the University, the University Senate, and at least some of the members of the Executive Council of the Legislature, seem determined that our proposed Agricultural College shall be placed at Strathcona, and under the same management as the University proper.

In my opinion such a step would be the severest blow that the agricultural interests of this province could possibly receive.

As a practical farmer, and one who has devoted a good deal of time to educational matters as well, I desire to draw the attention of the members of the Legislature and the agricultural public to some very important facts so that before any money is voted for this object we may all be in a position to consider the question on its merits.

Fact 1—The most successful agricultural college on the North-American continent today is the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Would it not be

wise for our authorities to follow the example of Ontario? The agricultural college at Guelph is a separate institution. It is located about fifty miles from the nearest university, and is not at all connected with the university except for examination purposes and the conferring of degrees.

Fact 2—During last winter the professors of the Alberta University gave addresses in different places and tried to create a sentiment in favor of having the two institutions combined. For this purpose they cited instances where the agricultural college was said to be united with the university and was a success. One instance given by them was the State of California. Now, I would not like to say that in this case the facts were purposely misrepresented, but I do say that those who made the statement did not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the true facts. It is quite true that in the State of California the agricultural college was connected with the university at one time. But the union was not a happy one. The agricultural college was a failure. So apparent was the failure and the cause thereof that during the sessions of 1905 and 1907 the Legislature of the State of California voted no less a sum than \$282,000 to separate the institutions. They were separated and the agricultural college was removed sixty miles from Berkeley, the seat of the State university.

Fact 3—Another institution that has done the same as California is the agricultural college at Cornell University. Formerly this was one of the colleges of the university, but it has recently at a very great expense, been separated from the university and made an independent institution under the able presidency of Prof. L. H. Bailey, who was formerly Dean of the Agricultural College.

Fact 4—The agricultural college at Minnesota has been cited as an instance of success resulting from the union of the agricultural college and the university. While it is true that the same board of regents control both the agricultural college and the university, they are in reality distinct institutions and are several miles apart.

Fact 5—The case of the Wisconsin agricultural college is also cited as an instance of a successful agricultural college united with the State university. It is true the institutions are united and it is true that the agricultural college is a success. We do not have to look far for the cause of the success. Here the agricultural interests and the agricultural men are the biggest things about the institution. Such agricultural men as Babcock, Russel and Henry have made Wisconsin what she is.

Fact 6—Sir Wm. McDonald, of Montreal, has donated millions of dollars to McGill University. The Department of Chemistry, Physics, etc., etc., at that institution owe much to his generosity. Experience, however, taught him that, though he was spending enormous sums of money, he was not reaching the sons and daughters of the farmers as he would like, and we find him establishing the college at St. Anne de Bellevue.

If Sir Wm. McDonald and Prof. Robertson thought they could benefit the farmers of Ontario and Quebec by so doing, they would have started their college in Montreal and affiliated it with McGill University. But they did not do so. The college of St. Anne de Bellevue is not connected, except for examinations, with any university, and is out in the country.

Any practical man who will take the time to consider the matter can easily find the cause of the general failure of agricultural colleges that are closely affiliated with universities and located in large cities.

A course at such a college has a tendency to drive our sons and daughters from the farm. Few young men or young women can spend three or four years of a very impressionable time of their lives in a large city and then contentedly go back to the farm. There is a tendency for

our young men and women to go to the city. If you think as I do, that a rural life is best, physically, mentally and morally, we should discourage rather than encourage the movement.

When the agricultural college is under the same management as the university and along with it, we deprive all but a rare few of the sons of farmers of the benefits of a course at the college. If the institutions are together, the matriculations or examinations for entrance must be nearly similar. To pass the ordinary matriculation examination most pupils will have to spend about two years at a high school after passing the public school leaving examination. This two years, together with the three or four years required at college before graduation, makes it so expensive in time and money that very few farmers' sons will be able to take the course.

The work at an agricultural college should be so elementary and of so practical a character, and is so entirely dissimilar to that of the ordinary arts course that the two classes of students cannot be successfully managed at the same institution, and it is rare indeed that you can find a university professor who is a success in the department of agriculture.

Alberta needs an agricultural college that will help the greatest possible number of her sons. If farming can be made more agreeable, more pleasant, more interesting and more profitable than it generally is (and it can) our boys want to know it right away. Such a college should be in the country, of easy access, in a good farming community. The young man or young woman, who is at least 18 years of age, in good health and who has passed or can pass the public schools leaving examination, and who has the practical knowledge which farmers' sons and daughters at that age usually have, is in my opinion a fit and proper person to be enrolled as a student at that institution.

The course should be of as practical a character as possible. Bear in mind we want these young men and women back on the farm when the course is through. A very limited amount of time in comparison should be given to history, literature, geography and grammar. None at all can be spared for the dead or foreign languages. Of chemistry, botany and geology only so much as show the relation of plant and animal life to the soil. Deal as fully as possible with grains and grasses, trees and shrubs, farm convenience and beautiful homes. A knowledge of farm implements and their care, farm weeds and their destruction would be worth millions of dollars to Alberta every year. See that every student has a knowledge of the different classes and breeds of farm animals, their care, uses and feeds, with a slight knowledge of their structure and common remedies for the more common diseases.

The students should board at the college. The institution should be as homelike as possible. The products of the farm connected with the college should be sold to the college at the cost of production. In this way the cost to the student of the agricultural college per term need not exceed one-half the cost to the student of the university proper. Such a college would be within the reach of an immense number of our boys and girls. The cost to the province need not be much. The benefits to the farmers would be enormous and the results speedy.

THE U.F.A. FOR SIX MONTHS

ON JANUARY 15, 1909, the amalgamation of the A.F.A. and the C.S. of E. was consummated, and the United Farmers of Alberta came into existence. Six months have now elapsed and the question will be asked, "What has been done during this time?" Even the most pessimistic must admit that the U.F.A. has justified its existence during that period and that the amalgamation has been a success. In every direction the members have taken hold with a determination to succeed, and at the time of writing there are now 108 active unions reported to headquarters. These unions are all doing good work, probably the best work done so far has been along the lines of co-operation in the purchase of binder twine, formaldehyde and other farm necessities. There is no doubt that thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers as a result of this concerted effort alone.

Again, each union is grappling with its own local problems and all are doing good work along the lines laid down.

The Association in general has devoted a lot of time and energy to the Pork Packing project, and it is hoped that at an early date the plant will be started. Other matters taking attention were the Western Shipment of Grain, the Sitings of the Railway Commission with their decisions in favor of the farmers' complaints, and the work of the Transportation Committee to secure better markets, especially to the West.

In the matter of organization, work has been active all over the country, and it is hard to say which part shows the best gains. In the north, although the number of new unions is not so large as the centre or south, still, good work has been done by re-organizing old unions. The new unions formed during the last six months are:—Alix, Argyle, Blindman, Betchton, Bancroft, Blackfoot, Battle Bend, Crossfield, Claresholm, Creek Side, Cowley, Dewberry, Edwell, East Battle Lake, Ewelme, Greenacre, Gleichen, Hillsdown, Huxley, Hopedale, Innisfree, Jumbo Valley, Kia Ora, Lloydminster, Lakeford, Midnapore, Macleod, North Star, Puffer, Pincher Creek, Rodney, Rose View, Raven, Robert Kerr, Rocky Coulee, Stretton, Strathmore, Sunny Slope, Sedgewick, Seiberville, Wetsel, Waterton.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE

THERE is less of an exodus from the farm to the towns. The bright lad on the farm is bright enough and sufficiently well informed to know that there is a better living, a surer and shorter road to wealth on the farm than anywhere else in the country.

The very recent past has brought a change. The new agriculture has awakened and interested hundreds of thousands. Farming has ceased to be mere drudgery, and almost over night has become a science. And there is much to be done, much to be learned and achieved; there are countless problems to be solved. And there is every day and every hour, something of absorbing interest in the soil for the man who keeps up with the progress of the times and who farms with his head as well as with his hands.

Farmers are just beginning to learn to farm, or rather to see the possibilities of future farming. And the bright boys remain on the farm, for it is there that there is progress, that there is something new and interesting, while the work in office or shop in town is often the veriest drudgery, the sort of monotony that deadens and finally kills.

CALGARY GRAIN MEN PROTEST

Calgary grain men are protesting against the methods employed by L. P. Strong and other members of the Calgary grain exchange. The promoters secured a charter from the Provincial Government as the "Calgary Grain Exchange," and later another from the Federal Government as the "Calgary Grain Exchange." The latter bought out the former for \$600 in cash and \$29,400 in stock, and now the grain men outside the promoters claim that they have been the victims of a smooth deal.

LOUGHEED

Word has been received from the Lougheed Farmers' Association that at a meeting held on June 26th, it was decided to reconsider the decision arrived at earlier in the year and that on July 31st, the society be disbanded and re-organized as a union of the U.F.A.

It is expected that the membership will be very large, as everyone in the district is greatly interested in the work of the Association.

PUFFER UNION, NO. 100

A big picnic was held on July 1st, at which there was a good attendance, despite the fact that the morning was rainy. Mr. Henry Jamieson, of Red Deer, was in attendance to represent the Association, and his remarks were listened to with a great deal of attention. While there, Mr. Jamieson was requested to have copies of the constitution and all information concerning the Association sent to Mr. P. de Soucy, of Talbot P.O., and Mr. Haney, of Haneyville, both of whom are greatly interested in the Association, and are desirous of getting unions in their districts.

OLDS UNION, NO. 11

The regular meeting of Olds Local Union No. 11 was held in Hammers Hall on June 17th, at 2 p.m. The attendance was not large, but those present displayed great interest in the work before them.

President Rands occupied the chair and after the roll call of officers and members was called, the twine question was discussed. It was decided to call up Messrs. Wedge & Dake and prepare an agreement for the supply of same.

Mr. McDonald moved and the Secretary seconded: That Messrs. Wedge & Dake get 10 per cent. of all money collected by them for new members.—Carried.

Mr. Dodd moved and Mr. Hansen seconded: That the Secretary order fifty United Farmers' Association buttons.—Carried.

A proposition to hold a picnic was then presented to the meeting which, after a lively discussion, resulted in appointing Messrs. Hansen, Cipperly, McDonald, Dodd and Stirtion to make all necessary arrangements. Everyone is cordially invited to attend and a good time is assured.

KITSCOTY UNION, NO. 17

At the regular monthly meeting of Kitscoty Union No. 17 the following resolutions were passed:

That the Secretary write our member and the Minister of Finance endorsing the resolution of the Glenella branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association re free importation of farm implements.

That all members of this union giving orders for implements specify that the first payment shall become due on March 1st, instead of November 1st, as at present, and carrying no interest on first note.

On motion of E. Whittaker and J. Lowery, the Secretary was instructed to write the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Northern Crown Bank requesting them to reduce the rate of interest they are now charging and make in on a par with the rate charged by other banks.

LLOYDMINSTER UNION, NO. 54

At the regular June meeting the question of securing binder twine was discussed, and it was decided to try and get all the members to unite together so that a large quantity of twine can be ordered and the farmers benefitted by the largest possible reduction.

It was also decided to ask Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, to address a meeting of the union on the Government Pork Packing Project at an early date.

STRATHCONA UNION NO. 1 U.F.A.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Saturday, June 26th, in Room 5, Baalim Block, Strathcona.

The President and Vice-President being absent, Mr. T. Housley was voted to the chair, and called the meeting to order.

The roll was called and members present recorded. The meeting was a good representative one of all districts of the union, and interest was taken in the many important matters up for discussion. Mr. Beutell stated he has for sale a 4-ft. cut mower, in good repair, price \$24.00, Champion make. E. McDonald requires a good farm hand, will pay good wages to good man. Secretary read letters received from Central Association. A resolution in respect to Government aid in the destruction of gophers, was fully discussed, and on motion of Fulton & Briggs it was decided to render all assistance possible to the unions in parts of the province where the gopher is a pest, but felt that such districts are in a better position to say what course should be taken by the Government. This union considers that the Government should give prompt and serious consideration to the matter.

The proposed new Highways Improvement Act was also discussed, but as it was not known just what the proposed change consisted of, it was left over for discussion at next meeting, July 31st, and Secretary instructed to get from the Department copy of proposed new act and present it at next meeting, on motion of Walker and Sparling.

The resolution in respect to the pooling of delegates' expenses to the annual convention was dealt with and on motion of Briggs and Sparling the meeting voted unanimously in favor of rates being pooled.

U.F.A. buttons was next on order. On motion of Fulton and Sparling, the Secretary was instructed to order 50 buttons for this union. Members wishing to get buttons can obtain them from the Secretary at 15 cents each.

A member present stated he thought it was time that farmers gave some thought to the matter of a farmers' bank. He had just been told by a bank manager that he considered farmers only second class customers and credited them as second class security. This brought many farmers to their feet with protests against such statements from a manager of a bank. After a deal of hot discussion, on motion of Briggs and McDonald, the Secretary was instructed to make inquiries in respect to the Home Bank of Canada and find out if a branch of same could not soon be established at this point.

Secretary Sheppard stated he had received many letters from farmers in many parts of the province asking him, as Vice-President of the Association, to take up the matter of the proposed change to the Car Distribution Act, and to move at the next directors' meeting to be held at Calgary on July 7th, that a resolution be passed by the Central Association against any such change being made, on motion of Fulton and Beutell. Vice-President Sheppard was requested to press for the passing of same at Calgary.

Pork Packing Plant.—This union considers that this matter has been very much neglected by all concerned; that it is time the matter be taken up again with renewed vigor, and that we press for action by the department. On motion of Fletcher and Scott, the Secretary was instructed to press for action by the Central body at the directors' meeting at Calgary; that a strong effort be made to get a satisfactory contract from the Government and suggest that a committee be appointed to draft a reasonable contract that will be acceptable to the members of this association.—Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to report to the GUIDE as correctly as possible the condition of the crops in this district. The secretary stated that he had been informed by the GUIDE that they have now established a printing plant of their own and soon the GUIDE will be made a weekly. This is good news and means much to the farmers of the West. May it soon be found in every farm home.

On motion of Fletcher and Fulton, meeting adjourned till Saturday, July 31st.

OUR EXHIBITION LIST

MANITOBA FAIRS

Pilot Mound	Aug. 13
Russell	Aug. 10
Shoal Lake	Aug. 12
Strathclair	Aug. 12
Birtle	Aug. 13
Brandon Horticultural Show	Aug. 24-27
Provincial Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg	Aug. 25-27
Ste. Rose	Sept. 14
Headingley	Sept. 15
Kildonan	Sept. 23
Woodlands	Sept. 29
Beausejour	Sept. 30
Stonewall	Oct. 1
St. Jean	Oct. 5
Kelwood	Oct. 6
Meadowlea	Oct. 7
Plumas	Oct. 8

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS

Grenfell	Aug. 11
Wapella	Aug. 12
Abernethy	Aug. 13
Indian Head	Aug. 10, 11
Lanigan	Aug. 12
Moosomin	Aug. 10, 11
Moose Jaw	Aug. 12, 13
Fairmeade	Aug. 17
Kennedy	Aug. 19
Alameda	Aug. 10
Milestone	Aug. 11
Weyburn	Aug. 12
Francis	Aug. 13
Rosthern	Aug. 9, 10
Prince Albert	Aug. 10, 11, 12
Melfort	Aug. 13
Asquith	Sept. 22
Maymont	Sept. 24
Togo	Sept. 28
Canora	Sept. 29
Wadena	Sept. 30
Quill Lake	Oct. 1
Duck Lake	Sept. 7
Chellwood	Sept. 8
Tisdale	Sept. 14

Kinistino	Sept. 17
Maple Creek	Sept. 22, 23
Whitewood	Oct. 1
Watson	Oct. 5
Radisson	Sept. 28, 29
N. Battleford	Sept. 29, 30
Paynton	Oct. 1
Lashburn	Oct. 5
Marshall	Oct. 6
Lloydminster	Oct. 7

ALBERTA FAIRS

Olds	Sept. 13, 14
Claresholm	Aug. 3
Lethbridge	Aug. 10, 11, 12
Leduc	Sept. 21
Daysland	Sept. 22, 23
Sedgewick	Sept. 24
Okotoks	July 14, 15
Gleichen	Aug. 19, 20
Lloydminster	Sept. 27
Innisfree	Sept. 28, 29
Vegreville	Sept. 29
Vermilion	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Viking	Oct. 5
Raymond	Sept. 16, 17
Nanton	Sept. 20, 21
Pincher Creek	Sept. 22
Magrath	Sept. 23, 24
Cardston	Sept. 28, 29
Taber	Sept. 30
Wetaskiwin	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Irvine	Oct. 1
Stettler	Oct. 1, 2
Didsbury	Oct. 5, 6
Milnerton	Oct. 6
Irma	Oct. 7
Ponoka	Oct. 6, 7
Lacombe	Oct. 7, 8
Three Hills	Oct. 12
Priddis	Oct. 14
Alix	Sept. 29
Crossfield	Oct. 20
Medicine Hat	Not Settled
Red Deer	"
High River	"
Camrose	"
Bowden	"
Mannville	"
Airdrie	No fair this year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FAIRS

Vernon	Sept. 16-18
Victoria	Sept. 20-25
Kelowna	Sept. 21-23
Nelson	Sept. 22-24
New Westminster	Oct. 12-16

OTHER LARGE FAIRS

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle	June 1 to Oct. 16
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines	Aug. 28 to Sept. 3
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Aug. 28-Sept. 4
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Nebraska State, Lincoln	Sept. 6-10
Minnesota State, Hamelin	Sept. 6-11
London, Ont.	Sept. 10-18
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 10-18
So. Dakota State, Huron	Sept. 13-18

P.O. BOX 1551
TELEPHONE 2320

OFFICE:
104 WINDSOR BLOCK

E. S. McQUAID
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY, ETC.

14 JASPER AVE. WEST
MONEY TO LOAN EDMONTON, ALTA.

Established 1886

Send your Watch and Jewellery
Repairs to

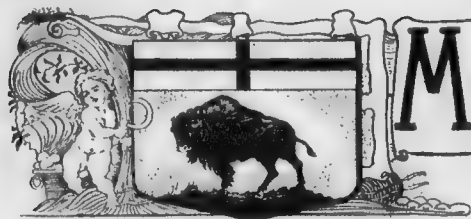
Jackson Bros.

Expert Watchmakers
and Manufacturing Jewelers

EDMONTON ALBERTA

Prompt and careful attention to
mail orders.

Marriage Licenses Issued



MANITOBA SECTION

MEETING OF MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

MINUTES of the meeting of the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held in the Imperial Hotel, Brandon, July 22nd, 1909.

There were present at the meeting: D. W. McQuaig, R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, G. H. Malcolm, R. McKenzie.

Messrs. Spence, of Medora, Jackson, of Hartney, and Bastard, of Pierson, the committee, appointed at the Annual Convention to investigate the alleged coal combine were present and presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

The present price of Souris coal in Napinka per ton is \$4.25, the freight being \$1.20. The prices at the mine are, \$1.65 per ton, mine run; \$2.15 screened and rebates and reductions sometimes made on these prices. The prevailing opinion is that the dealers obtain about one-half, and one-half mine run and screened, and the evidence we can gather goes to support the view that this is about the common practice of most of the dealers.

Mr. Jackson informed the committee that Mr. Chas. Thomas, at Lauder, had to pay Geo. Moore, coal dealer at Lauder, 55c. per ton on Souris coal, just for Mr. Moore ordering and obtaining the car for him and not handling the coal in any way.

The general trend of the evidence shows that about 40c. or 50c. per ton is what is generally demanded as the dealer's share or rake off for others, beside the dealers being supplied with a car of coal. About \$1.00 per ton seems to be what profit the dealers demand for handling Souris coal, and \$1.50 for Lethbridge and Galt, etc.

The chairman produced documentary evidence showing that he has been in the coal business for some time and that he has always had a fair profit. That one firm from which he ordered coal accepted his order but that his opposition, to prevent his obtaining coal, joined the Coal Dealers' Association, and then complained to the Association about this firm supplying a non-member. The said firm were evidently intimidated for they then refused to supply the car on order, except to the order of the man who had joined the Association, and if ordered through him, he would have to get 75c.

a ton, \$15.00 a car, because he belonged to the Association.

Another case: A large customer of a Souris coal mine (a mill owner) ordered some cars for various men at a neighboring station, which was supplied, but complaints being made by the dealers there, the Mining Company told the mill owner they could not supply any more that way. He replied they would supply all he wanted and where he wanted, or none, and the combine evidently not being strong enough yet to carry out all they would like, caved in and came to terms.

The committee have numbers of letters from different mining companies (which are attached hereto) refusing to sell direct to the consumer, and in nearly all cases referring the applicant to the local dealer.

The Eureka Coal Co., of Estevan, made replies to that effect last fall, but since then have been selling direct to the consumer on different occasions and at points where there are local dealers.

We also have a letter from Jas. Ashcroft of the Pioneer Coal Mine, Lethbridge, to the president of the Pierson Grain Growers' Association, offering coal to anyone at \$3.75 per ton on car at the mine.

One letter from the Roche-Persse Coal Co. to a farmer enquiring, told him they could not sell to him except at a price which was 75c. per ton higher than that quoted to their agent. We presume this would be handed over to the agent as his rake off, which would mean in effect that on a 30-ton car, the agent would have to have five or six tons of it himself for allowing the farmer to deal direct with the mine.

Later, about the time the coal was shipped, the farmer received notice that the price would be a sum amounting to only 50c. above the agent's price, instead of 75c. Was their conscience troubling them, or the coal dealer's troubling him? Or did they anticipate trouble?

Taking it altogether, we find that undoubtedly there exists an association, the object of which is to protect the dealer, to keep up the price and to prevent freedom of trade in coal. They have evidently not come to maturity yet, but are growing stronger.

T. K. SPENCE, Chairman.
RICHARD JACKSON.
M. J. BASTARD, Secretary.

Moved by Geo. H. Malcolm, seconded by J. S. Wood:—That this interim report of the committee be received and commended and that they continue to investigate further; and further, that we would recommend any grain grower who can furnish any information as to discrimination in the handling of coal, and has cause of complaint in the matter of coal handling to communicate with the secretary of the committee, Mr. M. J. Bastard of Pierson, Man.

Moved by R. C. Henders, seconded by Geo. H. Malcolm:—That having considered the matter of the claim of McAulay, farmers, against the North Star Elevator Co., in our opinion action should have been taken to prosecute in those cases and we expect the Warehouse Commissioner will in future prosecute all parties committing such offences as well as any violations of the provisions of the Grain Act. And that the license of any one found guilty of violation of the Grain Act be cancelled.

Moved by Geo. H. Malcolm, seconded by J. S. Wood:—That in the matter of Thompson against the Northern Elevator Co., submitted to us by the Shoal Lake branch, we advise Mr. Castles that this claim should be settled in full and respectfully submit that the license of the Northern Elevator Co. be not renewed until a satisfactory settlement of the claim is effected, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Castles, Warehouse Commissioner, by the secretary.

Moved by J. S. Wood, seconded by Geo. H. Malcolm:—That the president, vice-president and secretary be a committee to wait on Mr. Horne re sampling and grading grain.

Carried.

The large number of summer gatherings that the Western farmers are having this summer would indicate that the Grain Growers' movement is meeting the expectation of its promoters in the direction of developing the social side of farm life.

One cannot help inquiring if these picnics and social outings are not made too expensive and cumbersome by emphasizing sport that savors too much of the professional character. Farmers and their families cannot afford to go to "seed" on "sport."

SWAN RIVER WINS

MR. J. P. JONES, of Swan River, Man., won the first prize, \$20.00, for 5 bushels of fall wheat awarded by the C.P.R. at the show here. This wheat was grown on his farm at Swan River and weighs 66 lb. to the bushel, perhaps the heaviest wheat shown at the fair.

Winning first prize at the Winnipeg Fair in competition with all Manitoba is an honor which falls to the lot of the best sample, and Swan River Valley has at present several fields of fall wheat, which prove that the experimental stages of growing fall wheat has passed. The general enquiry for seed and the amount of new land prepared promises a very much increased acreage next year.

PICNIC AT SHOAL LAKE

THE third annual picnic, held in connection with the Grain Growers' Association of Shoal Lake, was held on the Agricultural grounds, July 8th.

There was a good attendance, and the two special trains from Neepawa and Russell were crowded to their utmost capacity. The town was en fete and decorated for the occasion. A great many farmers, with their wives and families from the surrounding district were in attendance and the affair was a decided success, with the exception that a much needed rain began to fall just when everything was at the busiest. Though many got dragged and wet, little complaint was heard, except that if it had waited two hours longer, all could have enjoyed the rain as well as the picnic.

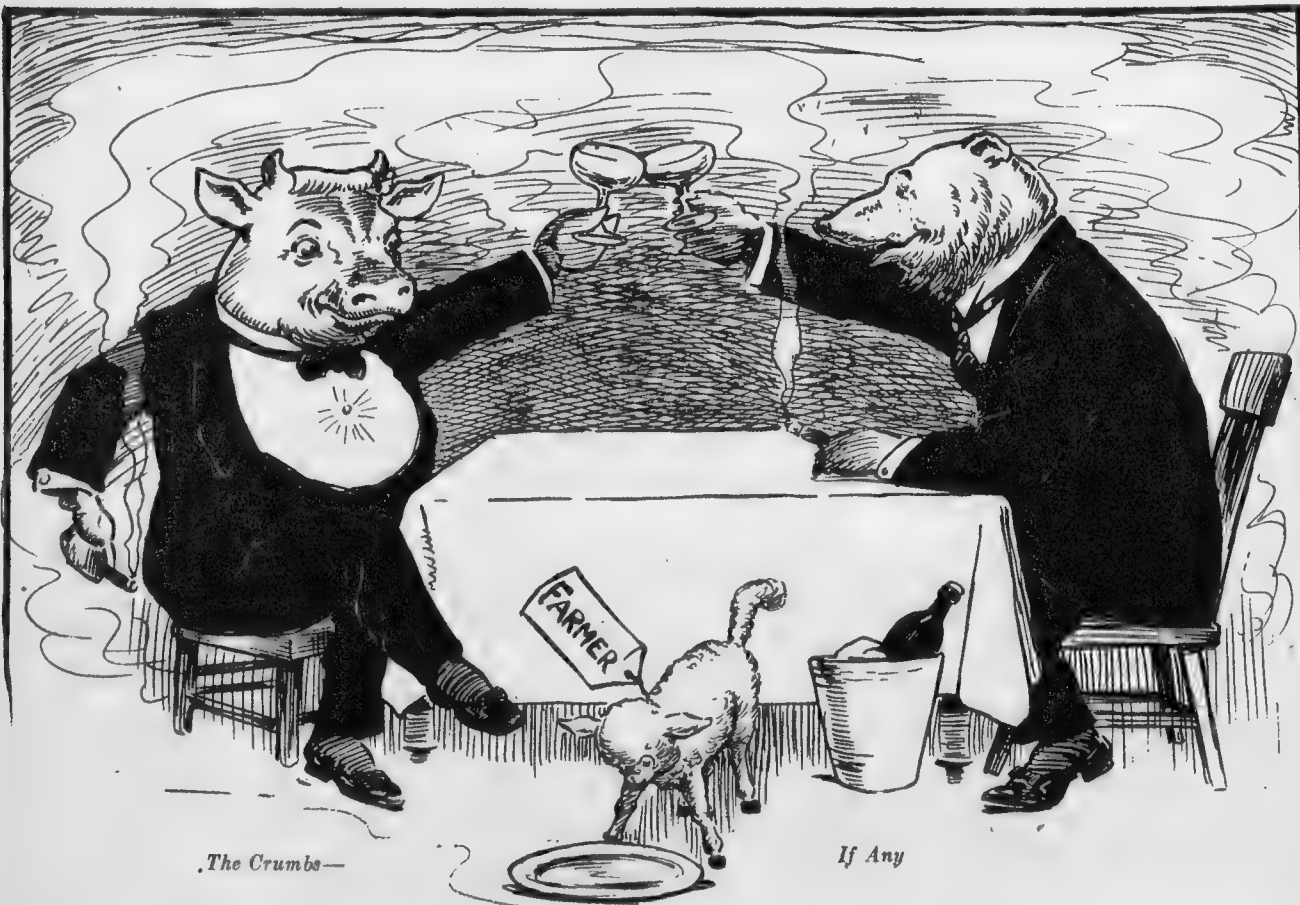
About \$400 was given in prizes to the baseball, football and other sports.

A speaker's platform was erected on the grounds and some time was given to dissemination of the purposes of the organization. The chair was taken by the local president, Mr. F. Simpson, who spoke on the benefits of such an organization for the farmers of the West, and though much had been accomplished, much more remained to be done. Mr. D. W. McQuaig, the president of the Central Association, followed and strongly advised the farmers to be up and doing. Charges for Storage, Discrimination in Freight Rates, and the Advantages of Publicly-Owned Elevators were also dealt with by Mr. McQuaig. The next speaker was Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who dealt at length with the necessity of the farmers helping themselves, the advantages of a sample market, and advising all to become members of the Association and also of the Grain Company. The success of the GUIDE as a medium for dealing with farmers' grievances and the opportunity that the farmer has of saving part of the brokerage by becoming shareholders in the Company were also mentioned by Mr. Crerar. Mr. Matthews, of Oakburn, and Mr. Honey, of Binscarth, followed both, speaking of the advantages of organization, and how the co-operative movement in disposing of their produce would materially assist the farmer to augment his income.

Owing to rain, the speaking had to be cut short. Some expressed themselves as being willing to listen till 9 o'clock if it were possible. Some credit is surely due to the grain growers and citizens of Shoal Lake in arranging such a pleasant and profitable day. May others follow!

GRAIN GROWERS' PICNIC AT ROCK LAKE

A LARGE crowd attended the grain growers' picnic at Rock Lake on the 9th. The weather was ideal, so that the outing was thoroughly enjoyed. After dinner the crowd assembled under the trees in front of the pavilion and listened to speeches by President R. Wilson, of Marrinhurst; D. A. Ross, Glenora; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, and James Strang, Baldur. These men are all practical farmers and gave a good deal of interesting information about the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Company, and their efforts and plans to secure fairer returns to the producer for his wheat and produce. Harold Kendrick and Miss Murray rendered solos very acceptably, Miss L. McWilliams presiding at the piano.



The Crumbs—

If Any

Good Meals

Clean Rooms

When in Winnipeg
Stop at

The Queens

The Popular and Most Central Hotel in the City.
American Plan. Free Bus. Rates \$2—\$4 per day.

T. MONTGOMERY & SON, Proprietors

Polite Service

Up-to-date

Summer Grain Consignments

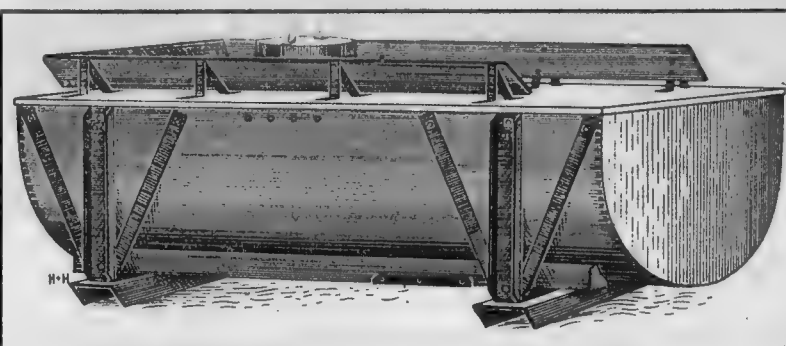
H. D. Metcalfe Grain Co. Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

We are grain specialists and can give you the best service obtainable and the highest price. Every car-load receives our personal attention. Take advantage of our long experience. The price of wheat is high. If you have grain to ship, now is the favorable opportunity to sell. Write us today for market prospects.

Liberal Money Advances on Shipping Bills

421 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



THE above is a cut of our No. 60 Wagon Tank, which is the lightest, strongest and most serviceable tank on the market. The body is of heavy galvanized steel with wooden deck, strongly made and watertight, with 14-inch man hole, and 3/4-inch outlet in rear end, fitted with a plug. The cradle which holds it is built on two deep pieces of steel channel to fit over the bolster of any wagon with the front truss made so as to rock enough to relieve the strain on body.

CAPACITY 9 1/2 IMPERIAL BARRELS

Price \$38.00 nett. F.O.B. Winnipeg

We also manufacture Wagon Tanks for Gasoline or Oil. Write us for description and Prices.

Red River Metal Co.

PHONE 2815

51-53 Aikins Street Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER PRICES GOING UP TO CONSUMERS

Just as soon as the Retail Lumbermen's Combine
succeeds in driving us and others out
of business who are selling
direct to farmers

¶ Farmers when in want of Lumber, Lime, Cement or other Building Material or Fence Posts, send us your specifications for prices for delivery at your station. We ship direct from the mills at wholesale prices. Can give names of many to whom we have shipped as references, also Bank references, and on equal terms give us your orders, thereby maintaining healthy competition.

McCOLLOM LUMBER CO.
14 TRADERS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers of Western Canada

¶ You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in car-lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first class grain commission house, acting as your agent.

¶ We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for Farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

¶ Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

700-703 F, Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Canada

H. J. Dawson

J. D. Hyndman

H. H. Hyndman

DAWSON, HYNDMAN & HYNDMAN

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Solicitors for the Royal Bank of Canada, The Edmonton Mortgage Corporation, Limited, etc.
Cable Address "Daman."

Concerning Woman's Sphere

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES IN ALBERTA

THERE are not many Western women who have not heard or read of Women's Institutes, but there are not many, unless of the more recent arrivals, who know the work being done by actual experience. The National Council of Women is an organization which is well known among the women in the Western cities and its work is far reaching and effective. The Women's Institute, however, is an organization in country places and small villages. It originated in Ontario and Michigan about the same period and both these organizations have grown and are generally assisted by the Governments. Illinois is doing very effective work along the same lines and many other states are following. Ontario, however, has shown the most remarkable growth, from one little institute less than a dozen years ago, the last report gives four hundred and sixty-five branch institutes and from a membership of twelve there are now twelve thousand women members meeting once a month.

What an immense number that is! An army! What an influence they must wield! They are scarcely conscious of what they have accomplished. I do not mean that their work is insignificant, but that it is being done gradually. The greatest work is done in the women themselves. The Stay-at-home work-hard-all-day women have the stimulus of contact with other women. They have discovered or begun to discover that work is good but not all there is in life. They have learned that even their nearest neighbor knows a better way of working than was adopted in their grandmother's days. They have learned that good food can be served more simply and more wholesome than by converting into elaborate time-wasting dishes.

The hand-book of the Ontario Institute gives as the object:

"The objects of Women's Institutes shall be the dissemination of knowledge relating to Domestic Economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation, a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuel, and a more scientific care and training of children with a view to raising the general standard of the health and morals of our people; or the carrying on of any line of work, which has for its objects the uplifting of the home, or the betterment of conditions surrounding rural life. The motto adopted by the organization conveys in a word its lofty objects:—'For home and country.'"

In Alberta we have added the words "and to promote sociability," and we are emphasising the social side of farm life.

Because we have come from all countries and all climes is no reason why we should not enjoy each other's society and learn each from the other what may serve to make life more livable.

The motto of the U.F.A. is Equity, and I have no doubt this includes women and children, but man as a rule has not been quick to find a place for woman in his societies and organizations. Wherever there is a U.F.A., if possible there should be working side by side a Women's Institute, or if you prefer it, a United Women's Association. The meetings called could be held in separate houses at the same hour, the members working independently and along different lines to accomplish the same object, for is not the U.F.A. working really "for home and country?" It works to make better conditions for the marketing of the produce of the farm to make greater returns to the farmer's pocket, and the farmer desires more money, needs more money and why? Not for selfish luxuries, you may be sure, but that he can make a better home with better food, more beautiful surroundings for his wife and family first, but at the same time he works for his country. Farm women as a rule are unselfish and are doing without labor

saving machinery. Not, as many writers and speakers would have us believe, "because our husbands are too stingy to give it to us." They call attention to the seeders and binders, etc., the farmer uses and compare these with the same old washboard our grandmothers used. We have sense enough to know that we can make our clothes clean on the same old board and that we might as well step down and out if we expected to farm with a sickle and a spade. The farm women know that farm machinery is necessary and they know too, that their husbands are not heaping up money. They also know that just as soon as possible the household machinery will come; of course it is already abundant in some houses. As a rule men and women on farms consult each other as to how far a small amount may be stretched so as to cover the cost of the essentials.

Let the U.F.A. do all it can to encourage women's associations. It pays; it makes life more interesting for the woman; it adds to their usefulness; makes thinkers and real workers of them instead of mere laborers, and a bright woman means brighter men and boys, and brighter men means more useful work in the U.F.A. Then, of course, on special occasions we must have union meetings, especially when anything special is done in the way of social life. We are in a beautiful world; let us enjoy it while we may.

There are some topics on the programme for women's institutes that are worthy of the attention of men, as Household Architecture. If man consulted woman, you would not see so many ugly houses in the barest situation on the farm, nor would you see quite so many houses with high steps where no step should be, nor rooms where everything is most inconveniently placed.

Even the subject "dress" could well be discussed in a joint meeting. Woman is supposed to dress to please some man, but if the topic were discussed fairly by an intelligent body of men and women, I believe the bucket hat and stove-pipe gown would be cut out, as would also the trained skirt; and yes, some of the ridiculous in man's dress, especially in hats. Fortunately, few farmers appear in society's fashionable garb for fashionable functions. The farmer in his wide straw hat, soft shirt with turned-down collar and blue overalls is a much more manly and picturesque type than is the society man in stiff hat and expanse of stiff shirt and long-tailed coat.

Foods is a subject of equal importance to man as to woman. If the former considers why he needs pie, pastry and pipe and the amount of time and labor involved in making the former, it is possible he would demand the fruit in a raw or plainly cooked form.

Our Women's Institute in Alberta has been running for six months with increased interest and attendance up to the present. We have discussed gardening, flower and vegetable, their value on the menu and labor-saving devices. "Eggs, their food value and various methods of cooking and serving," "Butter-making and bacteria in milk," "What to do when unexpected company comes," "Care of a husband," "Poultry raising," and with the aid of the U.F.A. we had one social evening and a picnic and sports on Dominion Day, which would be hard to surpass in any little town. All this twenty miles from a railroad and with members up to fifteen or more miles apart.

M. E. GRAHAM.

BALZAC'S VIEWS OF WOMEN

A woman, when she has passed forty, becomes an illegible scrawl; only an old woman is capable of divining old women.

A woman full of faith in the one she loves is but a novelist's fancy.

The mistakes of a woman result almost from her faith in the good and her confidence in the truth.

Woman is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.

A man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.

In the elevated order of ideas, the life of man is glory; the life of woman is love.

Marriage has its unknown great men as war has its Napoleons and philosophy its Descartes.

The Indian axiom, "Do not strike even with a flower a woman guilty of a hundred crimes," is my rule of conduct.

Most women proceed like the flea, by leaps and jumps.

When women love us, they forgive us everything, even our crimes. When they do not love us, they give us credit for nothing, not even for our virtues.

Marriage should combat without respite or mercy that monster which devours everything—habit.

There is one thing admirable in women; they never reason about their blame-worthy actions; even in their dissimulation there is an element of sincerity.

"With gates of silver and bars of gold,
Ye have fenced my sheep from their
Father's fold.
I have heard the dropping of their
tears
In heaven, these eighteen hundred
years."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"The essential principle of property being to assure to all persons what they have produced by their labor and accumulated by their abstinence, this principle cannot apply to what is not the product of labor, the raw material of the earth."—JOHN STEWART MILL.

BLISS CARMAN

BLISS CARMAN is a firm believer in the theory of Henry George. He has written a poem dealing with the time when the kings and barons robbed the people, and in it he says of the great land owner of today:

"He takes our life for wages,
He holds our land for rent,
He sweats our little children
To swell his cent. per cent.
With secret grip and levy
On every crumb we eat,
He drives our sons to thieving,
Our daughters to the street."

In another poem we find the following pertinent verses:—

Are there no slaves today? While we sit here at play

Have we no brothers in adversity?
None sorry nor oppressed, who, without hope or rest

Must toil and have no pleasure in their toil?

These are your slaves and mine. Where is the eight divine

Of idlers, to encumber God's good soil?

There is no man alive, however he may strive,

Allowed to own the work of his own hands.

Landlords and water lords at all the roads and fords,

Taking their toil, imposing their commands.

These purposeful verses are a pleasant change from much of the vapid stuff that passes for poetry at the present day.

F. J. DIXON.

HOW THE DOWER LAW OPERATES

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—In justice to the other side of this big question, please grant space to reply to a farmer's wife.

The combines, railways, banks and corporations grind Mr. Farmer hard; the Government turns down his demand for elevator ownership; the manufacturers clamor for "adequate protection" that soak him good. Now his wife has been stirred up by a few meddlesome women to beg parliament to take from him his rights he had over his property before marriage, which rightly belongs to ownership and to transfer them to his wife.

We are told the dower law is to be the wife's security against her husband, is to give her "adequate protection" (Lilian Laurie's words) against him, just as the banks require security; but a wife is taken "for worse or better, to be maintained in sickness," etc. Had a "Farmer's Wife" remained in England, she would not spend her "hours of ease" getting signatures for parliament from townsmen, who so readily oblige her because a dower law will not touch themselves. All farmers get hit by a dower law; few other men own land. England knows no dower law. English law is enough for us. "Farmer's Wife" imagines a married



Feathered Favorites

pair from England starting farming on nothing. But Canada has found it necessary to stop such couples coming; she demands that each emigrant have \$25, beside money to take them to destination. This wise rule has cut English emigration in half and has stopped the doleful letters in the English press of failures from lack of capital.

Lilian Laurie contradicts a "Farmer's Wife." She writes: "Women nearly all say half for a dower." She has had to warn her women writers often against being so bitter towards farmers, and says unjust women and men are about equal in number. "A Farmer's Wife" quotes her opponent as saying "women do nothing to make the farm," and he admits "he is ungallant." Anyone looking at your January number can see he says nothing like this, but he writes "the wife does not make the half of the farm she claims." On such misstatements she proceeds to argue.

"Lord Ullin's Daughter" writes "lots of men elope with women and leave their wives." Then bad women are plentiful, too. She accused a farmer of idling around, doing nothing. If the women's claim is founded on truth and right, there is no need to resort to distortion of facts, or villifying opponents. We are told, *ad nauseum* that a dower law will not control a man's property in his life nor the man who wants to do right. These statements have deceived quite a few men, but they are not true. "Farmer's Wife" calls opponents cranks, but a right-doing man will find himself fixed fast by a dower law if he has a cranky, ignorant or stupid wife. However good schemes a farmer may have ahead of him, if his wife objects he is done. He is no longer master of his land, or his future.

ANOTHER FARMER.

DOWER LAW—REPLY TO "LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER"

To the Editor:

Sir,—A great part of this writer's letter is a personal attack full of abuse and bad taste. Says "I spend my time in the house, idle," "I do pity that poor woman, his wife," "don't she deserve all his property," "we trust such men are rare." Says I am "Justice Equal" of the Free Press (let her reply to "Justice Equal," go there) and a lot more spiteful matter that is as irrelevant, as ill mannered and false.

"Lord Ullin's Daughter" does not mince her words, too, when she says "lots of men leave their wives and run away with other women," so there must be "lots" of bad women too. But when she writes "it is only fair women should have some share of the husband's property at his death," she is on a sensible strain, and we can all agree this should be. Moreover, we are willing to get justice for women. Let us have a law that if a man will cut his wife out of his will, she shall have one third (if children) for herself, the same as the law now is if a man leaves no will. It is strange that writers do not see the contradiction there is when they write that "a dower law does not give any control to the wife of her husband's property till after his death," (this would be true of a will or a law like I suggest) but she goes on to say "that we want the dower law that he cannot mortgage or sell his property without his wife's consent." Now, this is taking from the man the right to get a loan or sell his farm that he had before marriage. Henceforth, he is helpless in the hands of a self-willed, cranky or stupid woman. Is not this taking from him the control of his property and putting that control into the hands of the wife?

The farmer stands at the altar, he has experience of farming, of business, of the world; the young wife has little or none, but henceforth she is to decide for him what is right and best and can say "yes" or "no" to his will in flat contradiction to the vow lately made—"to obey."

"East Lynn" tells us "few women will consent to a loan or sale of the farm; they will run no risks of what they have become entitled to"—half the farm.

A farmer's occupation is one continual risk or speculation—his crop may get hailed or frozen; drought or hot winds may injure it. A wise speculation is good in land, but women writers say that they would prevent speculation if they had a dower law. The farmer is about the only man hit at by a dower law, for few other men own land. But a law that puts the wife into the will (if the



A Beautiful Border of Hardy Flowers

man leaves her out) will benefit all wives—those of professional men, tradesmen, townsmen—and give them a right to a share of the property. It gives more to the farmer's wife, too, for she will get her share of all other property—houses, stock, grain, etc.—beside the land part. This law will benefit the deserted wife, the wife turned out, and will fit every case whatever it be. Nor will it hurt "the man who wants to do right" as the dower law would. A dower law will do no more for the wife than the law I name.

Have women noted that a dower law during the man's life, gives not a cent of the income to the badly-treated, penniless wife; does not prevent desertion or elopement; does not make the bad husband good—but will anger him more? Under any of these circumstances, he can still rent out his farm, take all the income, except that in desertion he must give his wife suitable maintenance.

I oppose the dower for, having a number of sons, one of them at least is pretty sure to marry a woman who would use the dower law very unjustly, to his disadvantage. Is it right that property I leave him shall be controlled by any crank of a woman he may marry?

The dower remedy is worse than the ill it is to cure, and creates other injustice, tyranny, and home dissensions.

With thanks for space,
SASK FARMER.

Above all other things, a woman who would be charming must possess a true and noble heart, full of love and sympathy for her fellow-beings, and an intelligent mind capable of seeing matters from more than one standpoint. Any fair one thus endowed by Nature has within herself the possibilities for ideal womanhood; from these characteristics spring the many little virtues which make a woman loved, admired, and needed by those around her.

USING ONE'S LEISURE

THERE are some men and women whose work is so heavy and engrossing that they have no leisure; but such people are relatively few in number and are, as a rule, at the head of great enterprises. Practically all young men and women have some hours from work which need not be devoted to exercise and sleep—two things which ought never to be overlooked or neglected. These unoccupied hours are of priceless worth if they are wisely used. They determine the value of the working hours because they educate a man to use and enjoy what the working hours bring him, for a man's ability to enjoy success depends on his intelligence, his tasks, and the variety of his interests. Many of the most successful business men have so many interests, outside of their business, that they can always give themselves the rest of a change of occupation, and can get pleasure and profit out of any form of leisure. They understand that, in order to use wealth with judgment, and to get satisfaction, and happiness out of it, a man must grow rich in mind as fast as he grows rich in pocket.

One of the most substantially successful men of the time recently said that in his boyhood he revolted against poverty, not because it denied him the luxuries of life, but because it curtailed his freedom, and he resolved that he would gain freedom at all costs. Having an unusually clear mind, this boy decided to get an education first, and become rich afterwards: he went through college and then made a fortune. His extraordinary influence and usefulness are largely due to the fact that he has kept his inward growth in line with his outward advancement, and has understood how to make the most of every dollar.

On the other hand, there are few more pathetic spectacles than a man who has

grown rich and remained ignorant. Every increase of his wealth only makes his inward poverty more apparent, and he gets out of his fortune only his housing, his clothing, his food, and a small sense of power.

Now, it is the use of the leisure hour that equips a man to use wisely what the working hours bring him. The working hours develop his character, if his principles are good, while they increase his fortune, but they do not give him broad views of life, knowledge, and love of the best things. These are the gifts and fruits of the leisure hours, for the leisure hours constitute a man's educational opportunity. No man who has a few hours every week which can be used as he pleases should remain uneducated. Education is not a matter of schools, colleges, and universities; these are valuable instruments, but they are not so essential that the man who cannot command their privileges needs remain uneducated. Some men are better educated out of college than in it. All highly educated men, no matter how liberal their opportunities may have been, are self-educated. The school and the college teach men how to study and what tools to use, but, when they have done with the school and the college, they are only at the beginning of education. From that point they educate themselves by individual work.

This is what boys and girls can do who have persistence enough to use well their leisure hours; to read for a purpose, and to observe flowers, trees, and animals, instead of walking through the fields and woods with blind eyes and dull ears.

GOOD AND AMUSING USE FOR LEMONS

If you wish fun at a picnic or porch party, serve a "lemon" cocktail. With a sharp knife, cut the top lengthwise off a lemon for each guest. Scoop out the inside, and save for lemonade. Stick into the hollowed-out skins cloves for eyes and match-ends for the piggie's four feet. Fill the lemons with a cocktail of strawberries, or any fruit in season (grape juice, iced, is always refreshing). Replace the lids with two holes in each to hold the straws which may be bought at any soda water fountain at five cents for two dozen. These lemon-pig surprises are especially amusing at a children's party.

FIVE MINUTES TALK ON GOOD HEALTH

Keep your vitality above the negative condition and you will never know disease of any kind. No disease can exist where there is an abundance of pure blood. To get the necessary amount eat nutritious food; to circulate it perfectly take proper exercise; to purify it, get fresh air and sunlight.

If a perfectly healthy condition of the skin exists and an even temperature of the surface of the body is maintained it is impossible to catch cold. Cold-water baths taken every day will do much toward producing the former; proper food and exercise, the latter.

Nature gives you an alarm in the first chilly feeling. Heed it at once or pay the penalty. Take a brisk walk or run, breathe deeply and keep the mouth closed. If you are situated so that you can do neither, as in a church, lecture-room, street or steam car, breathe deeply, rapidly and noiselessly, until you are satisfied that your body has passed from a negative to a positive condition.

Take care of your throat and lungs by protection from without, by keeping the mouth closed when passing from a warm to a less warm temperature. Precautions are often wrongly taken. It may be better to turn your chest protector around and make a back protector of it, thus protecting your chest and lungs by the necessary care of the spiral column, along which is the chain of sympathetic nerves. It is better to turn up one's coat collar than to wear a muffler, and better to protect carefully the back of the neck from draughts of cold air than to protect the throat.

Pay attention to the feet by keeping them dry. Discard cotton hose in winter and wear woollen. It is not the woollen hose that make the feet perspire; it is nervousness which has been caused by worry or excitement. In this condition and through this cause the feet become damp, chilly, clammy, and the result is that the glands of the throat become enlarged and hoarseness ensues.



An American Schoolgirl and her Prize Pumpkins

This enterprising young lady has raised all these pumpkins herself in her spare time. The largest, on the left, weighs 97 lbs., that in the basket, 86 lbs., and the one on the right 44 lbs. One of ordinary size is shown in front of the basket by way of contrast.



Interesting Letter Regarding Terminal Elevators

The following letter, addressed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce by
Mr. C. B. Watts, Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association,
will be read with interest by many farmers

RT. HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT:
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,—As representing the Dominion Millers' Association and the Grain Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, I am instructed to support the request of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the establishment of a clearing house at Fort William and Port Arthur and insurance against all risks, and also to oppose the clause in the new bill of lading, which transfers the liability for loss from short—from the vessel owners, who are in a position to check the weights at both ends and who handle the grain, to the shippers who can do neither.

We feel that an evil exists that can and should be remedied, and the shortage should not be borne by either the shipper or the vessel owner, and we will give our hearty support to any reasonable measures to attain this end.

In making the following remarks, I am not speaking officially, but in compliance with your suggestion of yesterday, and am bringing information before you which has reached me from various sources and may be of some aid in dealing with the matters now before you.

EXTRA COST OF INSURANCE

This is a very important matter, as all expenses in handling the grain, no matter what form they take, must be borne by the grain as the grain is only worth so much at the point of consumption where it must be sold in competition with grain from various sources, and whatever adds to the cost of getting it there must, speaking generally, come out of the pockets of the producers.

To properly consider this question, we must deal with the present elevator charges which include fire insurance. I give this information subject to correction, as I am not in a position here to check the figures, but I think it is correct.

Up till about five years ago the charge at Fort William for elevating, including 15 days free storage, was half a cent a bushel and then half a cent per month, the owner of the grain doing his own insurance. With the increase in the number of the C.P.R. elevators, the question of insurance became a very troublesome one, as the shipper did not know into which one of the three or four elevators the C.P.R. owned the grain would be put. So the handler had to carry a line of insurance on each elevator and often would not have a bushel of grain in some of them or perhaps any of them, because they could not take any risks and might not be able to get insurance when wanted; because the insurance companies were carrying their full lines, although perhaps, as a matter of fact, their actual risk is not 25 per cent. of the amount they were carrying for the above reasons.

To get over this difficulty, the elevator companies undertook to keep the grain insured against fire, and added a quarter of a cent per bushel for insurance, making the rate three-quarters of a cent per bushel for the first 15 days and then three-quarters of a cent per month, instead of half a cent per month as formerly. Although shippers figure that an eighth of a cent per bushel or less would cover fully the cost of insurance to them, even when carrying it for lengthy periods when they had no grain; and in the Canadian Northern elevators with a capacity of 7,000,000 bushels, there was practically no risk, they being concrete elevators and the rate probably only about 30c. per \$100 per year as it is at Goderich, or 25c. as it is in the Aberdeen elevator at Tiffin; yet the dealers paid the extra charge, although they thought it exorbitant, without serious protest because it came out of the grain in the end and relieved them of risk and anxiety.

As apparently the extra insurance to cover the all-risk clause as asked for by

the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would only amount to one-tenth of one per cent. per annum, in view of the above, there certainly is no reason why the cost of handling the grain should be increased, but rather there is room for considerable decrease, as the report of the Royal Grain Commission said that the charge for insurance was excessive and should be lowered.

The last change in rates was made a couple of years ago when the rate after the first 15 days was changed from three-quarters of a cent for 30 days to one-thirtieth of a cent per day, equal to one cent per month. This might make a total charge during the closed season of navigation of five and three-quarter cents per bushel, whereas at one time the maximum charge during this period at Fort William was four cents per bushel.

The charge for winter storage in elevators this side of the lakes beginning the 15th November is one-half cent per bushel for elevation, including 15 days free storage, and then one-eighth cent

and the 1st September before the new crop arrives. The more frequent this complete stock-taking is made, the less chance of error.

All grain found in the elevators at these times, in excess of the warehouse receipts outstanding against it should become the property of the Government and be sold to form a fund to pay for any shortages which may exist, and if the Government weighed the grain in and out of the elevators as it does at Fort William, the surplus should belong to the Government. The grain in the elevators does not belong to the elevator owners or operators, so they would have no right to surpluses, which I know exist in some instances at least, are very large according to a report which I have from a reliable authority that, when a couple of years ago the insurance was being adjusted on the C.P.R. elevator at Fort William which was burned, there were 80,000 bushels of No. 1. Hard (noté it was of the highest grade of wheat) that the insurance company refused to pay



Shropshire Ewes

every 15 days until in most of the elevators the total charges reach a cent and a half per bushel, which carries the grain till the 1st of May. In case of export grain, the elevation is only a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a cent per bushel instead of the half a cent charged on local grain and the other charges as above. The insurance is not included in these charges.

GOVERNMENT WEIGHING

That the present system of weighing, at least on this side of the lakes, is very unsatisfactory to the millers is true, and some say that the weights were better before this was introduced. Personally, I do not think this and believe good has resulted from having Government weighers, although not what was expected of it, and that it can be improved. If the elevators were compelled at certain times, to be named by the Minister, to make a complete weighup once or twice a year and between these periods to ascertain the exact quantity of grain there was in the elevator by measuring the bins, because in this way the contents within a few bushels of any bin can be ascertained if the capacity of the hopper bottom, the dimensions of the bin and grade of the grain are known.

I would suggest that at Fort William stock should be taken at the close of navigation, say about the 6th to 10th of December, and again, say about the 15th of August as stocks there are at their lowest point at these periods, and at elevators this side of the lakes, say about the 15th April, before navigation opens,

the insurance on because the C.P.R. could not produce claims from the parties owning the grain. In other words, it had no owners.

That if correctly weighed into boats and cars the wheat will weigh out again correctly is plainly shown by a letter I have here from A. C. McLeod, of Stratford, president of the Dominion Millers' Association, that the cars he has been receiving this winter all rail from Fort William have weighed out within a few pounds and are perfectly satisfactory, while cars received from elevators this side of the lakes unloaded about the same time, ran short from 3 to 5 or more bushels.

In 1905 the boats from Fort William which unloaded at Buffalo showed an average surplus of 30 lbs., or half a bushel per thousand according to the official report of the State Weigher, Mr. Junius Smith, at that point.

Mr. George Goldie, of Ayr, said last week that if given full power he could perfect a system so there would be no complaints of shortages. We feel that instead of the present system of weighing being done away with as some advocate, that it should be made perfect, but we are not satisfied to pay the weighing charge, with the present unsatisfactory results in out-turns from cars shipped from elevators this side of the lakes, and if the vessels are going to retain the proposed new clause in their bills of lading.

If the grain was weighed into the elevators this side of the lakes as well as out,

like at Fort William, and the surplus went to the Government as suggested above, any temptation on the part of the weighman to take excessive weights would be removed. I understand the vessel men are willing to pay the cost of weighing out of the vessels, the same as the millers would be of weighing into the cars if the weighing resulted in correct weights.

After our interview with you yesterday, I learned that Mr. A. S. Bowen, your travelling weighman, has advised the Government against weighing out of the vessels at elevators this side of the lakes on the ground that some of the elevators are not in a proper condition to make weighing reliable. While this may be a good reason why the Government should not be willing to take the responsibility of weighing out of the boats into the elevators, that are not properly equipped, it certainly is no reason why the Government weighman should not weigh out of the boats at elevators that are properly equipped.

Mr. Bowen's report is certainly unfair to the vessel owners, and also to the owners who have properly equipped their elevators. I think the Government should not only refuse to place Government weighmen at elevators that are not properly equipped, but should refuse to license them, until they make such improvements in their equipment as would bring them up to a standard which should be fixed by the Government.

I think the Government should adopt and promulgate the standard to which public elevators should conform, and as there are now about three elevators to be erected at Fort William, this should be adopted and issued at once so that these new elevators would conform to the standard.

I do not think any more wooden elevators should be allowed to be erected at the Fort William terminals, as it is putting unnecessary additional cost on the grain in the shape of insurance and wooden elevators are out of date for terminals such as should exist at Fort William. Any firm that is not willing to build an up-to-date elevator at such an important point as Fort William should be notified by the Government that it will not be licensed to store inspected grain.

As far as the millers are concerned, they are prepared to take wheat with the dockage fixed by the inspector, and in fact would prefer to take it in that way, as they are of the opinion that up until last fall, and sometimes since, that the wheat has not been cleaned at the elevators up to Inspector Horne's requirements. Millers find in practice that grain containing three per cent. dockage could be easily cleaned up by running it through once, and when containing up to six per cent. dockage, by running it through a second time. As three per cent. on a thousand-bushel ear means 1800 lbs. screenings, which is worth down here at least \$11.00 or \$12.00 per ton, or nearly \$9.00 or \$10.00, you can see the screenings pay them handsomely for the expense of cleaning it out.

Of course, it would largely depend on what the elevators at Fort William were allowed for cleaning, whether it would profit the Government to take the screenings as recommended by the Dominion Marine Association, and pay the elevators for cleaning the screenings out, but it certainly should pay handsomely if the cleaning was done at a reasonable charge.

In any event the surplus grain in the elevators should become the property of the Government as proposed, to settle the claims for shortages, and also to remove any temptation on the part of the elevator to create a surplus by shortages.

The out-turn at Buffalo referred to above showing a surplus of a half a bushel per thousand in 1905 may be accounted for in a statement that was made some time ago that the elevators at Fort William took one bushel extra weight on every car unloaded into the elevator and gave a half a bushel per thousand extra to the boat, that they might have full out-turns in their elevators at Fort William and also in the elevators this side of the lakes. This was to cover any losses that might possibly arise in the way of dust blowing out in loading or unloading or shrinkage when the grain was kept in store for a considerable period.

Yours sincerely,
CHAS. B. WATTS,
Secretary.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

*Special Attention Given to
Accounts of Farmers*

*Interest Paid Half-Yearly on
Savings Bank Accounts*

WINNIPEG BRANCH
W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

How much did your Fuel cost last winter?

You cannot afford to live without

The Economy Heat Generator and Fuel Saver



Have you ever realized how much of the heat from fuel consumed in stoves and furnaces goes up the chimney? Authorities state over two-thirds is lost under present conditions.

AT LAST we have something to save this enormous waste.

A cheap, simple device is now offered in the form of a series of dampers, arranged within a length of stove or furnace pipe.

It is easy to attach, easy to handle, and easy to pay for.

The Generator will save many times its price by saving the stoves from cracking and breaking through uneven heating.

The Economy Heat Generator will save its price on the first ton of coal or cord of wood at ordinary city prices.

Think what it would mean to save one-third, or even one-fifth of your fuel next winter.

ORDER NOW, so that you will be sure to get it. Write us to-day for further information.

SOLD UNDER POSITIVE GUARANTEE

Prices:

6 and 7 inch - \$3.00 8 inch \$4.00

Agents wanted throughout Western Canada

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES LIMITED

382 COLONY ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Patented
Canada, Dec., 1907
U.S.A., March, 1908

CONSTRUCTION

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18 ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on wagon or trucks.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction, or up or down.

The "WIZARD" Portable Grain Elevator

WILL SAVE ITS COST
IN ONE SEASONIt is a back saver, time
saver, money saverIt will save 3 men's time
and two teams at leastOur Prices
Are Right

Load your own cars and save money—
can be operated by Horse Power or
Gasoline Engine



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain.
Write for prices and terms.

The Harmer Implement Co., 142 Princess St., Winnipeg

R. A. BONNAR W. H. TRUEMAN W. THORNBURN

Bonnar, Trueman & Thornburn
BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 223
Telephone 786

Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
WINNIPEG

Why One Man Succeeds and His Brother Fails

By An American Mother



WHY does this man succeed and that one—his twin brother—fail? Who knows? John Stone, for instance, took all of the honors at college. Before middle age he conquered fortune and position. His wife has all the charms of Rachel and the virtues of Leah, and the solid dowry of both. If he writes a poor book it sells by the hundred thousand if he buys shares of falling stock it soars out of sight the next day; his children never die of measles nor take low company. He goes joking and laughing heartily through this comfortable world into another just as comfortable, weighted by nothing but honors.

But his brother Bill, who is just as honorable, just as hard-working, and probably a more able man, invariably misses all of the good chances of life. He is always just grazing the bull's-eye of success by a hair's breadth. He never conquers wealth, nor fortune, nor happiness. Yet he always has a following of men and women who believe in him with a devout and frantic fidelity.

But Plan and Work as They May they never can help him to success.

Why is it?

Every reader of this magazine has known at least one of this brilliant, lovable, doomed clan,

"Whom unmerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster"

to a miserable defeat.

Why did it follow him? Why?

The most salient example of this strange blindness of Fortune may be found in the fact that so few of the ablest and most popular statesmen in this country have attained to its chief honor.

The men who were idols of the public have belonged, as a rule, to that unlucky company which we are considering. They were able, magnetic men, usually overrated by the people, but not one of them ever reached the White House.

What a picturesque group they were! Patrick Henry, Clay, Webster, Fremont, Blaine.

Even the Confederacy in its short life chose a plain, matter-of-fact man as its President instead of either of its demigods, Lee and Jackson.

"God," said Abraham Lincoln once, "must love commonplace men!" He gives them so much power in the world!

Looking back, I find a curious family likeness between these unlucky popular idols. Perhaps a closer consideration of them may help us to solve our riddle.

When I was a Child a lithograph of the great Henry Clay hung in every house in the South. I used to hold my breath with awe when I chanced to look at that ugly, powerful face. The black hair swept back from the towering forehead, precisely, I thought, as in the pictures of Olympian Jove! The eyes concealed power greater than that of a mere man—the sensitive chin, the huge mouth, the cloak thrown back with imperial grace—surely this was a being much more than human!

Many rational men and women shared then in my childish worship. No man probably ever won such affection from the people of this country as "Henry," as they loved to call him. Sometimes it was "Harry," or "The Mill Boy of the Slashes."

His journeys from his plantation in Kentucky to Washington and back by slow plodding stage coach and boat were long panoramas of cheering crowds.

The poorest river hand or red-faced farmer who had ridden twenty miles "to see Clay go by" felt a proud, personal ownership of him, pored every week over his speeches in the "United States Gazette" with hot, beating pulses, or chuckled secretly as he whispered to his neighbor stories of Clay's duels or other doubtful doings.

"Henry will be Henry to the Last!" he would say fondly, as one speaks of the brilliant, dear vagabond of the family.

An old friend, Mr. R—, once told me of an incident very characteristic of Clay. When he, R—, was a boy of ten he was at work alone late one evening in his father's office.

It was in a village on the National road through which the coaches ran from Washington to the wilderness of the West. A tall man wrapped in a cloak hastily entered and asked for his father.

"He is not at home," said the boy. The stranger, with a gesture of annoyance, turned to go out. But the lad suddenly recognized him and dashed between him and the door.

"Oh, Mr. Clay! Can I do anything for you? Oh, if I could!"

Clay hesitated. "Why, my lad, I find myself short of money," he said. "I came to borrow a hundred dollars from your father until I reached Washington. But—"

The Boy Knew His Father to be one of Clay's most loyal friends and followers. "I can get it! He would be mortified if you left his office without it," he cried, and, his hands shaking with eagerness, he opened the desk and took out the money.

Clay thanked him and turned to the coach waiting outside.

A few days later the money was returned, and the incident, the boy supposed, was forgotten.

But two years later Mr. Clay came to this village during a Presidential campaign in which he was the popular candidate. Bands played, the militia marched, oxen and sheep were roasted whole, the entire county assembled in a fever of excitement.

At last the great man appeared on a platform, and the principal men of the county were formally brought forward to be presented to him.

Suddenly he stepped quickly to the edge of the platform and beckoned to a small boy perched on a tree across the field.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," he said, "but there is a personal friend of mine whom I must take by the hand."

"I went up," said R—, "my feet like lead and my head on fire. He shook hands with me and kept me beside him, his hand on my shoulder, while the great men were introduced. He was my leader, but he was my friend. I am eighty years old," he added solemnly, "and that was the proudest, best minute of my life. From that day that man was more to me than any other man."

Such was the hold that Henry Clay had upon his followers. They admired him, they honored him, they loved him, but—they did not make him President.

The Convention Met in a village which consisted of a cluster of quaint stone and brick houses built in Colonial times, in the midst of the rich farms and low rolling hills of Western Pennsylvania. It is a prosperous city now, but in the leisurely, calm forties nobody thought of huge rivers of gas hidden beneath the old dwellings and their great gardens of Bourbon roses and Canterbury bells.

A college and girls' school then kept the village alive and gave a scholastic flavor to its talk and habits of thought. Old-school Calvinism was the dominant faith, and to the kindly, slow-going, conserva-

tive folk the unpardonable sin and hell were facts quite as real and present as were their own borough laws or little brick jail.

At the foot of the steep, grassy street stood a gray, rambling house with wide porches in front, and at the back there was a meadow through which a sleepy brook crept. This was the Blaine home-stand. The family was made up of two or three gentle, low-voiced women and a troop of noisy young men. They were popular with the villagers, and yet were looked upon doubtfully by some of them. Did not the women, thoroughbred as they were, carry rosaries? Was there not a Madonna on the walls?

But everybody liked one of the boys—Jim, a big, awkward collegian with a joke and a hearty word for even the gutter dogs. But nobody expected the good-natured fellow to make any mark in the world.

Your good-natured man is always rated as weak by the wide-awake fellows.

One of His Old Neighbors Said to me lately: "Even as a boy Blaine had a curious magnetism and charm. I remember that one day when I was a child I was bidden to draw some fresh water. I was in a rage at leaving my book, and finding the pail nearly full threw the water out of the door just as Jim was passing, in his Sunday suit, on his way to a party. He was drenched from head to foot. I stood aghast and dumb; he turned and hurried home. Presently he came back, dry, but in his old clothes. He stopped and nodded gayly."

"Don't worry Will; I didn't care to go to the old party, anyhow!" stopping my stammering apologies by sitting down to joke and laugh with me.

The trifling act shows the same kind heart and unerring tact which enabled James G. Blaine during so many years to control warring elements in Congress as no other man ever has done.

His good humor was imperturbable. A rancorous Western politician met him one day on the steps of the Capitol with: "Mr. Blaine, I am a stranger to you. But I take the liberty of telling you that you are a fool and a scoundrel!"

"Really?" said Blaine, lifting his hat "Now, I wonder what you would have said if you had been my intimate friend?"

Like Clay, Mr. Blaine had an enormous personal following. Both men had the royal gift of memory—they never forgot the name or history of a single friend or enemy. Blaine's interest in people was genuine and unaffected. If he gave his hand to you he made you feel that some of his heart went with it.

In Blaine's Old Age, when the stress of public life on him was most urgent and cruel, he used now and then to escape from it to visit the quiet home of a woman who had lived in this quiet village and could tell him of the legion of humble, unimportant folk whom he had known when he was a boy.

But invariably she found that it was he who told her of them. He had followed the fortunes of every John and Polly, whether they stayed in the old town or wandered out to ranches in Iowa, mines in California, or even farther afield. Nobody but himself ever knew to how many of them he had given a helping hand.

His old townsfolk, with the masses of the people, gave to James G. Blaine the same eager, personal affection which they had given to Clay.

But he never became their President.

When the Civil War Has Receded far enough into the past to be seen in just perspective we shall find that the most dramatic figure in it on the Northern side was that of John C. Fremont.

Nature, to begin with, had fitted him out physically as a hero. Sir Philip Sidney was demeaned, we are told, in the eyes of the vulgar, by his lean, big-jointed figure and pimply skin, but the American Sidney had the carriage of a soldier and the face of a poet. At first sight of him the boy who blacked his boots, or the woman who was his laundress felt vaguely that he was unlike other men—a something bigger and finer, made for some great purpose.

But if they talked to him his singular simplicity and courtesy usually soon convinced them of his inferiority to themselves. The average American demands a little pose and strut in his great man. His hero must crow and flap his wings before he will believe in him.

Yet it is hardly fair to say that this dullness of insight is peculiarly American. In every country the true prince whom the lion recognizes at sight is mistaken for a shabby fellow by meaner animals.

No Man Went Into the Civil War with the brilliant prestige of the Great Pathfinder. At the age when other young men are still studying a profession he had explored on behalf of the Government the unknown wilderness beyond the Rocky Mountains, had discovered the Sierra Nevada, the great Salt Lake, and had conquered from Mexico the vast region of California and given it to the United States.

Later he had organized a great political party, and in the free States, by the popular vote (though not the electoral) had been elected President of the United States.

No leader on either side, at the beginning of the fight, had the fame, or the personal magnetism of Fremont, nor the passionate adherence of so large a body of followers.

He never was accused of lack of courage or ability, yet before the war was over he had sunk into absolute obscurity.

Was ever luck so hard?

The first emancipator of the slaves, he never received any honor or gratitude from the negro race; a daring soldier and Major-General, he lived in poverty for twenty-five years without a pension; the man who had given a vast realm richer than Golconda to his country, he died not owning a single foot of ground, to leave to his children.

Now, there is no political reason, no historical fact which will account for the defeat of these men. Or for the defeat of that other man, your brother or mine, to whom life has given homage and affection, everything, indeed, except worldly success.

The Men of this Unlucky Company all are kin; they all have certain qualities alike. They have eyes keen to look into the root of things, but which also dream dreams and see visions; they have hot human blood, they love or hate in no half-way measure.

To each of them, too, comes at times—no matter what the business or pursuit may be by which they strive to push their way among men and to grow rich—a sudden disgust of it, heartfelt and real, a contempt for the work and for its successes.

They dream of something before them better than money or office, and they try to clutch at it. So they go through life, groping for success with one hand and for their dream with the other, and—they lose both.

I heard one of these men of whom we have been talking say the week before the convention met which meant to nominate him:

"I am sick to the soul of the public and of public life. I want a quiet home, my children, and peace for my old age."

He meant it—on that day. The next he was hard at work plotting for the nomination. On the third came—defeat.

We Must Choose either God or Mammon as master, and, having made our choice, keep faith if we mean to succeed.

What does a gardener set in his garden first?—His foot.

A man in Tennessee heads his letters "10se," and another in Wyandotte puts "Y&."



Our Young Folks Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Marie"

MOTTO FOR THE WEEK:

Sunshine

Just a little sunshine
In a little life,
Just a little action
In the toilsome strife.

You can help. Be ready—
Do a little deed.
Just a little sunshine
The world will ever need.

The gold of love, the gems of joy,
And the silver of innocent laughter.
These are the treasures without
alloy,
That I am eternally after.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Children's Hospital, Beacon St. N.,
Winnipeg—Jellies, soups, tea, sugar, fruits,
white flannel nightgowns, toys, books,
sheets, etc., anything suitable for sick
children. Monetary help is also very
necessary, as this hospital is entirely
supported by voluntary contributions.

Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa—Please send
letters, picture postcards, books, etc., to
this dear friend.

GIFTS FROM FRIENDS

Mrs. G. W. Fisher, Solsgirth, sends
one dollar for Fresh Air Fund.

Dear Friend, many many thanks for

I would like very much to receive a
membership card as I have been reading
of your club for some months and am
very interested in it.

Yours very truly,
Age 13 yrs. ETHEL BAIRD.

Dear child, your loving letter was
gratefully received. The badges and
memberships will not be ready until
August 15th, but will be forwarded at
once to you. The scrap book was very
pretty and went to the Children's Hos-
pital, together with lovely picture post-
card album. The petticoat will be given
to some dear little one. God bless your
loving heart!

Penrith, March 22nd.

Dear Friends,—Yesterday for the first
time I read about your Sunshine Family,
and I am very pleased and thankful that
such a family exists, and I hope that in
the future I may be able and willing to
do much to encourage and help such a
worthy institution. I am pleased to
know that it is governed and run on such
broad, generous, loving principles.

I would like to know about your Sun-
shine Guild. Have you a home for con-
valescents such as you speak of in the
January issue of the Guide. If so, where
is it? I have a friend in Saskatoon that
needs such a place. I have no doubt there
are heaps of clothes throughout the country
that the people do not need, and if they
only know how they would be appreci-
ated by your family they would willingly
send them. It is my endeavor to try and
get them to do this. Any advice in
regard to this work will be appreciated.
Please send all the information about
your Guild you can. How it is managed,
what it has done, and what it hopes to do.

Yours truly,

JAMES EISELL.

Dear friend, your letter was an in-
spiration. I wish I could tell you of
the real joy it was to me. The Guild is
in its infancy, but we have been able to
brighten and cheer many women and
children this winter with money, blankets,
food, clothing, etc., have visited the sick
and helped several on the road to a better
life. We hope to take some 300 or 400
poor children into the country for a day,
give them a meal and, where possible,
a garment. We also hope to build by
the love and self-sacrifice of our people
our Sunshine Convalescent Home.

Now, if you can
induce your friends
and associates to take
the GUIDE, become
members of our Guild
and to send clothing
or monetary help,
for the Home or
Fresh Air Fund, you
will be doing a good
work and God will
bless you. I will
write to you a fuller
description of the
work and also explain
how you can help.
You could, on be-
coming a member,
make up a concert,
sale of work or
smoking concert, and
after expenses were
paid send balance to
whichever fund
appeals to you. The
Convalescent Home
Fund is subject to
no deduction what-
ever for expenses
after being received at this office, and
will be placed in the Home Bank in form
of Sinking Fund until our home is built.
As this will not be undertaken until we
can build without debt, I am afraid it
will take some little time. Yet it is

"MARIE."

Box 40, Shoal Lake.

"Marie," Sunshine Guild:

Dear Madam,—We have quite a lot
of good coats, etc., suitable for women
and girls; also some boy's clothing, which
we would be only too pleased to send to
someone who needs them. If you think
they will be of any use, will you kindly
let me know where I shall send them,
or perhaps you could distribute them if
I sent them to you.

Yours truly,

ADA M. NICHOLSON.

Many thanks for your loving offer of
clothing. I trust you and your dear
children will become members of our
guild.

New Ottawa, Sask.

Dear Marie,—I am sending you a little
underskirt and scrap-book. I hope you
will know of some little girl who will like
them.

wonderful what love and determination
can do. Write again; I will ask our
kind editor to attend to the second half
of your letter.

FOR THE LITTLE SUNSHINE MAKERS IN THE HOME

To the children:

I am very grateful for your kind letters
and especially to those who wrote to
Miss Bole while in the General Hospital.
You will think I am never satisfied, but
I want every reader a member of our
guild, to write me all about themselves
and their pets and to try and help along
our work of scattering sunshine in their
own homes; and secondly, to all you
come in contact with, whether rich or
poor, so that one and all may be the better
for our loving efforts. Several pretty
stories and verses received; these I will
print as space allows. I would be de-
lighted to receive poetry or short stories
(original) or pictures suitable for our
guild pages.

Motto of the guild: "Now don't put
off, but do now the kindly thought and
loving action of helping our Fresh Air
Fund along."

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Swan Lake, Man.

My dear Marie,—Will you kindly send
me a membership card, also one of the
club pendants, for which I enclose 25c.

Wishing the Guild every success, I
remain

Yours truly,
Age 18½ yrs. G. IRENE HOLLAND.

Many thanks, dear child, for your
goodness to Miss Bole. Your kind letters
and picture postcards gave her great
pleasure. Badge and membership card
will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Gilbert Plains P.O.

Dear Marie,—Seeing and reading the
Guild column, I am sending in my name
and wish to be enrolled as an associate
member. Kindly send membership card
also a badge. Am also sending the name
of a friend who, though not an invalid
altogether, is very old and feeble, to whom
I think a card or letter would be very
cheering—Mrs. George Black, Minnedosa.
I will not write much this time but will
write when I get better acquainted.
Wishing you every success, I am,

A member in heart,

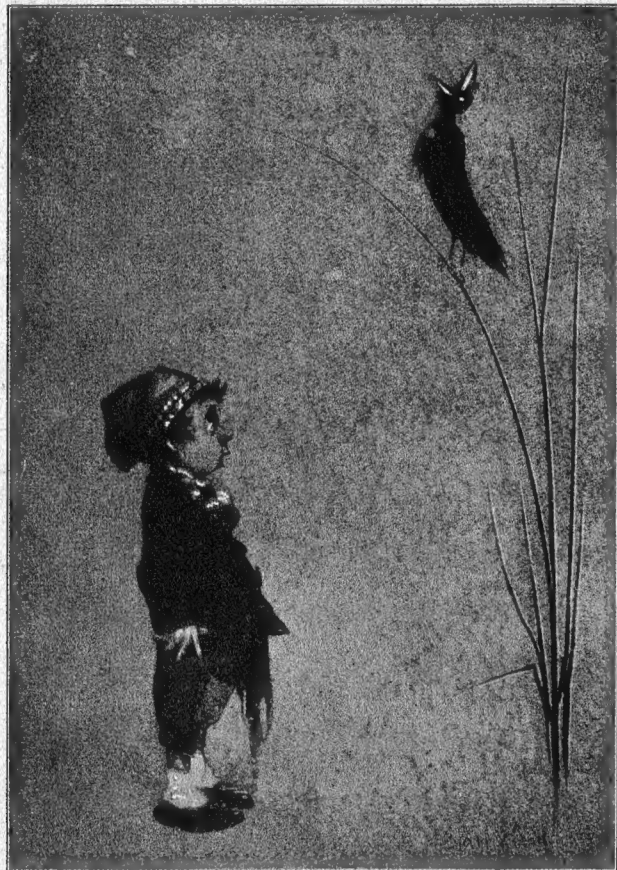
Mrs. CHARLES SANDERS.

Very glad to have your kind letter and
the name of your friend. I am asking
our members and readers to write to her.
The badges and membership card will
be sent you at an early date. Very glad
to welcome you as an associate of our
Guild. Next issue I trust to publish
a full list of associates and members,
which is growing very large.

Creelman, Sask.

Dear Marie,—Please send me a mem-
bership card of the Sunshine Club.

MISS ISABEL PERRIN.



The Singing Lesson



Dear Friends,—The space our kind
editor could allow me has been so limited
that it has been impossible to answer any
of my correspondence. Now, however,
all will be answered in turn as received.

The competitions in the April number
were unfortunately not taken up, and
therefore these will be repeated in next
issue. Not one competitor succeeded in
guessing dolly's name, and this also will
remain for the next issue. I trust my
readers will take more interest this time,
as not only are the prizes worth having,
but you will also help along our work of
good cheer.

A concert will be held in the St. Charles
Circle No. 1 to provide money for the
Fresh Air Fund early in August and I
hope that it will be well patronized.
Won't you, dear friends, send in your
cents to help this work? Think how you
enjoy a day's outing in these warm days
and think of the poor mites who never
see the country. What would a day
mean to them? You can depend that
your cents will be spent on the children,
as all help will be voluntary and most
of the food will be provided by the sun-
shiners and their many friends.

The badges are again delayed and I
cannot be sure of forwarding them until
August 15th.

loving thought in sending this dollar to
help to swell our fund. I trust to wel-
come you as an associate of our guild.
If you know of any invalid who is lonely
and in need of cheering or material com-
forts, kindly let me know.

Yours lovingly,

"MARIE."

Box 40, Shoal Lake.

"Marie," Sunshine Guild:

Dear Madam,—We have quite a lot
of good coats, etc., suitable for women
and girls; also some boy's clothing, which
we would be only too pleased to send to
someone who needs them. If you think
they will be of any use, will you kindly
let me know where I shall send them,
or perhaps you could distribute them if
I sent them to you.

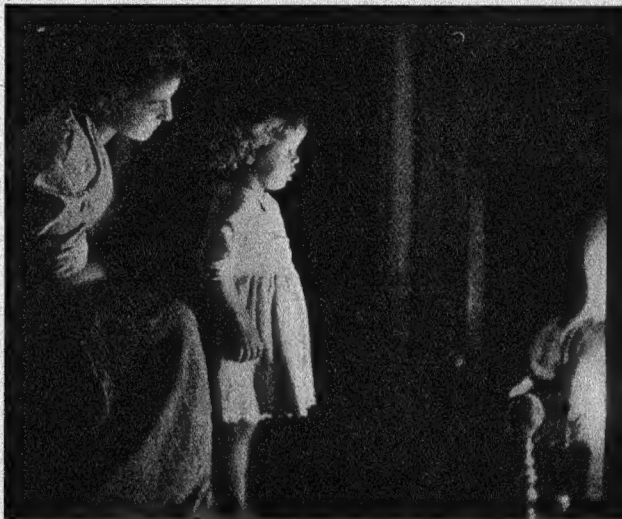
Yours truly,

ADA M. NICHOLSON.

Many thanks for your loving offer of
clothing. I trust you and your dear
children will become members of our
guild.

New Ottawa, Sask.

Dear Marie,—I am sending you a little
underskirt and scrap-book. I hope you
will know of some little girl who will like
them.



To Bed! To Bed! My Sleepy Head

Membership card and badges (25c.)
will be ready very soon and duly forwarded.
Hearty welcome to our Guild. I received
your pretty collar and will place it in
first crotchet competition. Write again
and tell me more of your self, dear child.



Alleged Humor Just As You Take It

"It was blowing hard when we ran out of port," began the old salt, impressively. "But I suppose you'd got some sherry or something to go on with?" said the sympathetic listener.

Host—"Have you seen the wedding gifts, old man?" Guest—"No, not yet." Host—"Well, wait a moment, I'll get one of those detectives to escort you through."

"My friends, I have carefully measured my words," remarked a fussy speaker at a public meeting. "Well, for goodness sake, give us short measure," cried one of his audience.

The star pupil arose at the school entertainment to declaim his piece. "Lend me your ears," he bawled. "Ha!" sneered the mother of the defeated pupil, "that's Mrs. Jones's boy! He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."

We must not be discouraged because others accomplish great deeds which are far beyond the range of possibility for us. It is our own best that is required of us—our own, and not another's. To give our best strength and wisdom to every task is all that need concern us.

"Look here!" exclaimed the wrathful man, bursting into the reporters' room. "See what a mess you've made of my speech returning thanks for my appointment as a Justice of the Peace!" "Oh," said the chief reporter, "what's wrong?" "Why, you made me say that I will endeavor to tamper with justice and mercy."

When a man really comes to know himself, he prefers to do it in silence. Youth may fancy any mention better than none, and that any form of notoriety confers distinction, but it is an unavoidable truth that those of whom there is most to say are those who most persistently court privacy.

Pat got a job moving some kegs of powder, and, to the alarm of the foreman, was discovered smoking at his work. "Gracious!" exclaimed the foreman. "Do you know what happened when a man smoked at this job some years ago? There was an explosion which blew up a dozen men." "That couldn't happen here," returned Pat calmly. "Why not?" "Cos there's only me and you!" was the reply.

One of the debaters in the Students' Debating Society at St. Bees, in a very excited manner and with strong indignation in his tones, inquired "What, sir, would the Apostle Paul have said could he have seen the life of luxury led by our present race of prelates and Church dignitaries, rolling about in their carriages and living in their palatial residences?" "Well," replied Canon Parkinson, of Manchester, with a merry glance, "I should think that he would have remarked that things in the Church are decidedly looking up."

A HINT

A story is told concerning two travellers in America who found themselves in a Prohibition State, and were discussing the question of how to obtain alcoholic liquor, when a pleasant-looking policeman appeared and wished them "Good morning."

"I say, Jim," said one of the travellers, "let's ask the officer."

"Follow me," said the constable, and he conducted them in and out and round about until they stood in front of the cathedral.

The travellers looked at each other in astonishment. "Surely, my good man," said the first, "you do not mean to tell us that we can obtain what we want in a church?"

"You see the church, do you?" said the policeman solemnly.

"Yes," assented the two.

"Well, that is the only place in this State where you can't get it!"

"Yez know Casey the contractor?" "Oi do." "Is he what ye'd call reliable?" "He is the most reliable man Oi ever knew. Whinever he tells yez anything ye can depend on its not being so."

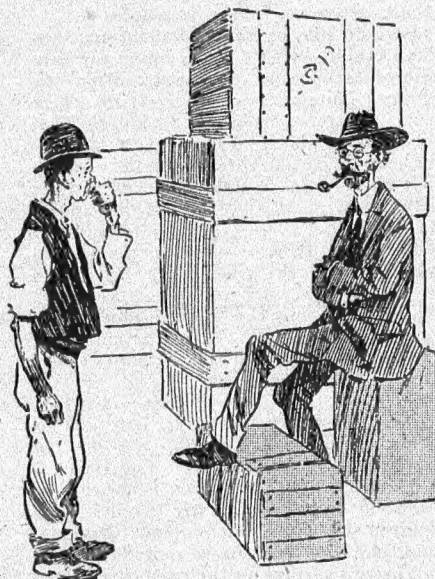
"There are several admirable books telling how to save life while waiting for the doctor." "Yes, but what we need is one telling the young doctor how to save his life while waiting for a patient!"

An old woman was profuse in her gratitude to a magistrate who had dismissed a charge brought against her. "I thought you wouldn't be 'ard on me, your Worship," she remarked as she left the dock; "I know 'ow often a kind 'art beats be'ind a ugly face!"

Husband (after the theatre)—"Well, how did you like the piece?"

Wife—"Very much. There's only one improbable thing in it. The second act takes place two years after the first, and they have the same manservant."

"I'm coming to your office today, John." "All right," responded the man, who rents in a modern skyscraper. "Telegraph me when you leave the first floor, wife, and I'll meet you at the one hundred and sixty-fifth."



The Foreman: "Now I want you to carry out these packing-cases to the yard, an—"
The Labourer: "Ere, slow it, governor. My name's Simpson, not Sampson!"

FOR WHAT HE'S DONE

WINSTON CHURCHILL has probably aroused more enthusiasm and more animosity than any other young man of his age in England today. But opinion might surely be unanimous on the point raised in the following story in connection with his marriage, recently.

One of Manchester's most genial public men tells it. He himself was at the wedding, and shortly afterwards he was "spotted" by a "lift man." The dialogue was laconic:

"Been to the wedding, sir?"
"Yes."
"Fine lot of presents, were there not?"
"Very fine."
"He deserves 'em—for what he's done."
"What has he done?"
"Got married."

An author wrote a guide to Silchester, the ancient Roman city, and persuaded Bishop Stubbs to write a preface to the volume. Staying at a squire's house the Bishop was talking to the daughter of his host, and expressed a wish to see Silchester. "Have you never seen it?" asked the young lady in surprise. "Why, you wrote about it!" "Well, I thought of refusing to write that preface at first, as I had not visited the place; but then I reflected that many of my cloth have never been to heaven, and may never be there, yet they speak about it, so I consented to write about Silchester."

Portland Cement

Diamond Brand

Lump Lime

In Barrels and Loose

Kelly Island Lime

Hard Wall Plaster

Wood Fibre Plaster

Rubble Stone

Crushed Stone

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

The

Winnipeg Supply Co.

Limited

298 Rietta Street

Winnipeg

Flour and Feed Dealers

We handle Carloads of

Hay Oats and Chop

from Country Points

Raynsford & Co.

126 King Street
Winnipeg

- CAMERAS -

Order Your Photo Supplies from

Steele, Mitchell

Limited

213 Rupert Avenue
near Main Street

WINNIPEG - Manitoba

Pure Photo Chemicals
Films and Plates Developed and Finished
Dominion Express Money Orders Issued
Phone—Main 5670

- KODAKS -

More Power to the

Labor Press means more

Power to the Toilers of

the Soil

The City Workers and the Farmers must work in harmony to secure better conditions. To help along the good work

Subscribe for

THE VOICE

Canada's National Labor and Social Reform Weekly Paper

Fill out this form and mail it along with \$1.00—

1909

To The Voice Publishing Co.
211 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG

Please send me The Voice for one year, for which find enclosed \$1.00.

Name

Address

The Voice has never missed an Issue since its commencement 16 years ago.

To Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations

A "WILLSON" STYLE Fountain Pen

Is most convenient and useful

By Mail **\$1.00** Post Paid

The Willson Stationery Co. Ltd.

Regina WINNIPEG Calgary

Here are a few

Troubles

The Farm

Telephone Rids You of—

EVER drive away into town to find out if something had come that you were expecting by freight or express?—something you needed badly. And, when you got there, it hadn't arrived—but you had wasted half a day's time and some horseflesh.



YOU could have found out all about it in a minute if you had a telephone.

EVER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?



A telephone message to the dealer would have saved you two hours of that time. Two hours mean money at harvest time.

EVER go out to the barn of a morning and find a valuable animal moaning with a sickness you couldn't deal with?



YOU could have had "vet" there in half the time if you had a telephone.

EVER have a fire start that threatened to destroy your house and barns if you didn't get help quick—quick—quick?



THE telephone would have summoned your neighbors or the town fire department in two minutes' time. That might mean all the difference to you between big loss and trifling loss.

The telephone is far, far more necessary to the grain growers than it is to the business man in the cities—and the latter simply could not transact business today without it.

But many grain growers imagine the organization of a rural telephone service is a complex, costly undertaking, involving large capital and implying much sub-

sequent expense for service. That idea is absolutely incorrect.

A rural telephone service can be easily established in any farming community not too thinly settled. It can be installed at a very, very small cost. It can supply a most efficient, complete and satisfactory service for a remarkably low price—if the instruments, equipment and

methods adopted are those of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which manufactures practically all the telephone apparatus used in Canada.

If you say so, we will be glad to send you (free of any cost or obligation to you) our book on "Rural Telephone Equipment," which tells you all about organizing, with your neighbors, a

telephone service of the most modern and economical kind.

To get this book, simply tell us (on postcard if you like) to mail it to you and it will come to you at once. Get the book and read it at least—post yourself on the value and economy of a farm telephone. Just address nearest office of:

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL

Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO

60 Front St. W.

Manufacturers and supplies of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

VANCOUVER

424 Seymour St.

WINNIPEG

599 Henry Ave.

COCKSHUTT PLOWS

ARE CANADA'S STANDARD

The high quality, durability and up-to-date construction of the
Jewel Gang, Beaver Gang, Empire Gang, J. G. C. Sulky, Jewel Sulky
and Cockshutt's Celebrated Engine Gang Plows

have given our goods the leading place in Western Canada.
Our Plow line has been demonstrated time and again to be
superior to all others, whether Canadian or American.

Cockshutt Drills and Adams' Wagons

are durable and reliable. They lead in sales and popularity

Sold Everywhere

See the Cockshutt Agent

Cockshutt Plow Company, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

EDMONTON

UNITED WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO.

This Company was two years old on February 14th, 1909. It was capitalized at \$20,000,000.00, and now has a surplus over and above expenses of \$5,256,000.00. It has already proven to be a most wonderful success in handling commercial business over land as well as over sea. Our wireless telegraph station just completed at Chicago is doing commercial business direct with New York, Washington, Atlanta, Mobile, Galveston, and other points where we have stations. To further the Company's business in building stations more rapidly over both land and sea a limited amount of stock is offered at \$35.00 per share. United Wireless presents the greatest opportunity for safe, sensible and logical investment, and greater future profit than any other investment now before the public.

For further particulars, see our local representative at your place, or address

ROBT. A. GRANT, Fiscal Agent, 717 Union Bank Bdg., WINNIPEG

WE HANDLE

GRAIN

OF ALL KINDS

MacLENNAN BROS.

SELLING Consignments to Highest Bidder
WIRING Net Bids on Request
Liberal Advances. Write Us.
500,000 Bushels of Oats Wanted

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, **WINNIPEG**